INSURANCE
Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

REGD. NO. B 1063.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XIX NO. 168— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 18 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA'S LONDON TRIP STILL UNDECIDED

—:0:—

WILL MEET VICEROY TO-DAY

No Special Committee To Watch Working Of Pact

Pt. JAWAHARLAL SUMMONED TO SIMLA

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 17.

Gandhiji has authorised me to correct the impression current in Simla political circles that a small Committee of the Congress might be appointed to watch the working of the Pact during his absence in London.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 17.

Mahatma Gandhi received a communication fixing his interview with Lord Willingdon at 10-30 to-morrow morning. The conversation is expected to conclude shortly before lunch.

JAWAHARLAL HURRIES TO SIMLA.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on receipt of a wire from Mahatma Gandhi left Allahabad to-day and will be reaching Simla when Gandhiji will be closetted with Lord Willingdon at the Viceregal Lodge. The original idea apparently was that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru should accompany Gandhiji to the Viceregal Lodge.

It has since been decided that Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru might see Lord Willingdon to-morrow afternoon, should that time suit both of them.

BARDOLI SARDAR NOT INVITED.

No such telegram has been despatched to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, as his presence at Surat is considered unavoidable.

Gandhiji has managed to keep off the journalists from him regarding the trend of his conversation with Mr. Emerson. I gather from Indian political circles that Mahatma Gandhi at one time felt that Mr. Emerson's attitude could have been better. The very fact that Gandhiji is seeing Sir James Crerar this afternoon, prior to meeting Lord Willingdon lends colour to this report.

GANDHI-CRERAR MEETING.

By the way, this is the first time that Mahatma Gandhi will be seeing Sir James Crerar regarding Delhi Pact. Previously, it was all between Mr. Emerson and the Viceroy on the one hand, and Gandhiji on the other.

KEEPING THE PEACE IN MAHATMA'S ABSENCE.

Great significance is attached to the inclusion of Sir James Crerar in these discussions. It also shows that Sir James Crerar is given his proper place as Home Member in the scheme of things. The object of the talk between Pt. Jawaharlal and Lord Willingdon will be to secure harmonious working of the Pact, when Mahatma Gandhi will be away in London.

GANDHI-CRERAR TALKS

SIMLA, July 17.

Mahatma Gandhi's conversations with Sir James Crerar, Home Member, at "Ava Lodge" lasted 90 minutes after which Mahatma Gandhi returned to "Firgrove".

Interviewed by the Associated Press special representative Gandhiji declared:

"My conversation with Sir James Crerar was perfectly cordial. It was in continuation of my talks with Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary. In both cases it was all about the Delhi Pact. The third and last of the series of my talks in Simla will be with the Viceroy to-morrow after which I may be in a position to communicate something to you."

Asked as regards the spirit of the talk at "Ava Lodge" compared to that at Mr. Emerson's residence, Mahatma Gandhi replied:

"Just some variations with the variations of the weather."

Q. Is there any proposal to set up a committee to watch the working of the Pact in the event of your going to London?

A. There is no need for it.

Mahatma Walks 3 Miles In Pouring Rain

SIMLA, July 17.

This afternoon Mahatma Gandhi walked three miles in pouring rain from his residence to Ava Lodge where his conversation with Sir James Crerar, the Home Member commenced at 4/30.

From the Congress point of view there is the Working Committee.

Showing him a message from Allahabad that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will accompany Mahatma Gandhi to England by S. S. "Mooltan" which sails from Bombay on August 15 the Associated Press representative asked Mahatma Gandhi whether as a result of his conversations so far with Mr. Emerson and Sir James Crerar he could say that this report would come true, Gandhiji replied: "It is both likely as well as unlikely."

The Rajah of Mandi with his family saw Mahatma Gandhi today.—A. P.

PEOPLE'S MARCH TO JAIL.

Alarm Signal Brings Armed Constables.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 17.

Mr. Srihari Rao, a political prisoner on hunger strike for the last 64 days in the Vizag Jail, has reached a critical stage. Yesterday the members of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee with a large number of townspeople marched in procession to the jail gate singing national songs. This seemed to have alarmed the jail authorities who gave the danger signal. The jail Superintendent hurried to the jail and 2 lorry loads of reserve constables reached the jail when processionists had wended their way back home.

The Secretary of the Vizag Congress Committee and some others were refused an interview with Mr. Srihari Rao. They were, however, assured by the Sub-Assistant Surgeon that there was nothing alarming about the prisoner's condition.

Congress Office Raided In Netrakona

(By Mail.)

NETRAKONA, July 14.

The local Congress office was raided yesterday and certain papers were taken away. It is reported that the search was made in connection with the Mymensingh-Bairab Railway dacoity. No arrest was made.—A. P.

DELHI TRUCE IN BIHAR

Babu Rajendra Prasad Sees Governor

RANCHI, July 17.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had long interview with the Chief Secretary both in the morning and afternoon yesterday. He is reported to have discussed with him in detail questions relating to the restoration of Bihpur Congress Ashram, the withdrawal of the punitive police, the re-instatement of resigned Government servants and the general policy of the Government relating to Congress activities.

The Chief Secretary is reported to have explained the Government point of view and policy and promised to look into particular matters brought to his notice.

INTERVIEW WITH GOVERNOR.

Babu Rajendra Prasad had an interview with the Governor in the evening for about an hour and a half when the Chief Secretary was present. The Government may write to Babu Rajendra Prasad later regarding the points raised.—A. P.

MIR SHUKRULLAH PROSECUTED

Charge Of Causing Disaffection Among Police.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALGAON, July 16.

Mr. Mir Shukrulla, President, District Congress Committee East Khandesh, is being prosecuted by Government under Act 22 of 1922 Section 3 for causing disaffection against His Majesty amongst the police. He stands his trial before the First Class Magistrate, Jalgaon. This is a second case lodged against Congress worker during the current month.

Collection Of Grazing Dues Suspended In Berar.

YEOTMAL, July 15.

(By Mail.)

It is understood that the collection of grazing dues in Berar division has been suspended till December, 1931. This concession applies to both A and C class forests and will extend to all persons whose names appear on the Patwaris' grazing lists.—A. P.

PUDUKOTTAH UNDER ARMED GUARD

Section 144 Promulgated.

POLITICAL AGENT HURRIES TO SPOT

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, July 17.

After a day of tense excitement Pudukottah is reverting to normal conditions. As a result of the S.O.S. by the President of the Council of Administration, Mr. Pritchard Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States, hurried to Pudukottah where he is studying the situation. Hundred and fifty sepoys of the Punjab Regiment are guarding public offices and main thoroughfares. Order under section 144 has been promulgated prohibiting the assembly more than 5 persons in a public street or thoroughfare.

Ex-Dewan Pacifies Crowd

PUDUKOTTAH, July 16.

During the rioting the mob threw big stones and brickbats as a result of which members of the Council of Administration, the Police Commissioner and Commandant of the State troops were seriously injured.

Mr. Ganapathi Sastri, ex-Dewan arrived on the scene and pacified the mob by promising to get their grievances redressed. The President of the Council of Administration and his colleagues were then escorted home by Mr. Sastri.—A.P.

BLACKSMITHS' HOUSES SEARCHED

Alleged Counterfeiting Of Coins

AHMEDABAD, July 17.

Two houses were simultaneously searched in Ahmedabad and Baroda yesterday in connection with alleged counterfeit coins. It was alleged that blacksmith Jethalal owner of a house in Baroda, was manufacturing counterfeit coins and that Blacksmith Keshavlal, owner of a house in Ahmedabad, was uttering them. It is alleged that the police seized implements for the manufacture of coins from the former house and coins of different denominations from the latter house. Blacksmith Jethalal was arrested at Anand Station while proceeding to Dakor from Baroda.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF SIND

Karachi Mayor Wants To Study Accounts

KARACHI, July 17.

Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality who favours the separation of Sind, has telegraphed to Mr. Irwin, Chairman of the Sind Finance Enquiry Committee, urging that facilites should be given to those of his way of thinking to study the accounts of the Bombay Government, without which they would be at a disadvantage as against those opposed to separation, who have already presented a memorandum to the Round Table Conference, based on a close study of the finances of the Bombay Government, through Professor Chablani.

Haji Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., who also favours separation, has endorsed this view in a statement to the press and expressed unwillingness to appear before the Committee unless relevant figures relating to the Bombay Government's finances are first published.—A. P.

GENERAL PURPOSES RETRENCHMENT SUB-COMMITTEE

SIMLA, July 17.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee on Retrenchment approved to-day with suitable modifications the draft questionnaires relating to the departments of education, health, and lands, commerce the Army, the Public Services Commission Rajputana, Broadcasting, Explosives, Patents and Designs and Courts of Enquiry.—A. P.

BANDITS AND DACOITS IN BURMA

Indian House Looted

RANGOON, July 17.

Eighteen dacoities, one murder and a case of kidnapping of two villagers for ransom in 48 hours are reported from Thayetmyo, where rebels and armed bandits still continue their activities. In one case villagers resisted the dacoits, killing one and wounding another, and recovering three guns and dahs. A Burmese woman played a prominent part in resisting the dacoits. The two villagers who were kidnapped were later released on payment of ransom.

Two dacoities, one acrompanied by murder of an Indian on July 14 while in the other villagers arrested one dacoit, are reported from Pegu. There was a dacoity by rebels in Henzada who also committed a robbery. Armed Burmans committed a dacoity on the 15th in Prome. Seven more persons surrendered in that district on the 16th.

A BIG HAUL.

Dacoits made a big haul in Bassein, looting property valued at nearly Rs. 1,400. A few cases of dacoity are also reported from Hanthawaddy district, where a party of Burmans armed with guns are committing crimes in Kayan and other areas. Dacoits recently looted property from Phongyi Kyaung, where a Pohngyi and laymen were sleeping. All of them ran away at the sight of the dacoits.

INDIAN HOUSE LOOTED.

In another village dacoits entered an Indian house and after shooting and killing a ten year old girl, they looted jewellery and took away the house owner but released him at some distance.

The "Rangoon Mail" to-day published accounts of a series of atrocities stated to have been committed in Kayaktaga area recently, in which a number of Indians were killed and wounded and large property looted.—A. P.

PUNJAB STATES PEOPL'S CONFERENCE

SIMLA, July 17.

The third annual Conference of Punjab States People will be held in Simla on the 24th July and the following days under the presidentship of Mr. Amritlal Thakur.—A. P.

MARITIME ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Shipowners' Representative

MADRAS, July 17.

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and affiliated member bodies have recommended Mr. M. A. Master, General Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Bombay to represent shipowners at the forthcoming tripartite Technical Maritime Advisory Committee meeting at Geneva on 21st October, to consider questions such as the regulation of hours on board ships, protection of seamen in case of sickness, etc.

Dr. C. R. Pillai of Augsberger Strasse, 62 Berlin W 50 has been appointed from 1st July as the representative of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Germany with a view to stimulate greater trade between India and Germany.—A. P.

SHAUKAT ALI LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

BANGALORE, July 17.

After four busy days in Mysore State, Moulana Shaukat Ali left for Bombay last night. He proceeds to Madras on the 21st. Expressing confidence in his leadership Muslim institutions presented numerous purses for the Mahomed Ali Memorial.

Before he entrained 5,000 Khadar clad labourers greeted Maulana Shaukat Ali with an address. He advised them not to be carried away by fiery speeches but to trust to India's traditional wisdom.—A. P.

COMPLETE OVERHAUL OF B. P. C. C MACHINERY

—:0:—

"Congress Bulletin" To Be Restarted.

"LABOUR OFFICE" FOR PAREL.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has been very active drawing up plans for effectively carrying on Congress activities in the city. All the important subcommittees have been now revived and these will be used as instruments of vigorous work. The Committee, it is understood, is collecting enough funds for carrying out all these activities.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE.

One of the most important committees is the Boycott Committee which will hereafter be called "Swadeshi Committee." Messrs. Jhabhai Joshi and G. N. Desai, have been elected the Secretaries of this Committee. The Committee will have to look after the boycott of foreign cloth and other foreign commodities and substitution in their place of indigenous commodities. There will be closer association, hereafter, between the Desh Sevikas who are at present in charge of the cloth picketing and this Committee. This Committee will act as an advisory body to the Central Swadeshi Board which will be appointed by the Working Committee.

PROHIBITION COMMITTEE.

The picketing of toddy and liquor shops is the main activity of the Congress at present so far as this City is concerned. All efforts will be concentrated on this activity in order to make it a complete success. Messrs. G. J. Shah and S. D. Dongre have been elected as the secretaries of the Prohibition Committee. Plans are under consideration for making picketing as thorough as possible. The Committee will soon take up educative propaganda in hand.

LABOUR COMMITTEE.

It is reliably understood that the B.P.C.C. is very soon launching upon a plan of work and propaganda in the Labour area. A Labour Committee has been elected for the purpose with Mr. Purshotamdas Tricumdas as its Secretary. The work will mainly be of a constructive character which would not bring the Congress into conflict with any of the Trade Unions. Propaganda work will be carried on by means of meetings and literature. On the constructive side, it is proposed that the Congress should maintain a moving dispensary in Labour area for giving free medical aid to the workers. A model class will be opened in some important centre where necessary education will be imparted to the working class boys and girls. At another centre a library will be opened where workers can get facilities of reading newspapers in their languages. An experimental gymnasium is also under contemplation. For doing all this and to establish closer touch with the working classes, the Committee intends to open a Labour Office of the Congress somewhere in the labour area.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY COMMITTEE.

The Anti-Untouchability Committee has been revived and it has already started functioning. It has for its membership prominent men who take keen interest in the question of removal of untouchability. Mr. Rathod, an "untouchable" member of the B.P.C.C., is a member of this Committee and along with Mr. V. R. Dighe, he has been elected its joint secretary. The Committee will devote its entire attention to the uplift work among the so-called depressed classes. Emphasis will be laid on improving the sanitary and educational conditions of these classes. Another suggestion which is seriously entertained is to arrange occasional social gatherings where the members of these classes can come into closer touch with other communities.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

Publicity and propaganda will, of course, be given considerable prominence and careful attention with a view to popularize all Congress activities. Mr. J. C. Maitra, ex-editor of "Sportsman", has been elected Secretary of the Publicity and Propaganda Committee. It is also proposed that the B.P.C.C. should immediately restart the Congress Bulletin, which had, during the "War," so wonderfully caught the imagination of the Bombay public.

CONSTITUTION COMMITTEE.

In view of the experience gained during the last elections, it is considered necessary that the B.P.C.C. constitution should be overhauled and re-drafted. A special Constitution Committee has been appointed with Mr. P. R. Lele as its Secretary.

VOLUNTEER BOARD.

The Volunteer Board of the B.P.C.C. has now been revived with Mr. R. K. Acharekar as its Secretary.

The President or the Vice-President and one of the General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. are the ex-officio members of all these committees.

DERAILMENT ON S. INDIAN RAILWAY

The District Traffic Superintendent, Tinnevelly Junction, S. I. Railway, wires under to-day's date:

At about 7-57 hours on the 17th July the engine of the 419 Up Goods with twelve units capsized between Tenmalai and Edamanns. Second Fireman Sanku Pillai was injured. Transhipment is necessary. Through running is impossible for about 24 hours.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET, OCTOBER.

New York, July 17.

Previous Closing Rate	9.47
To-day's Opening Rate	9.54
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.41
Difference	—.06

Broach Expectation J/A. Rs. 178
Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 17.

Previous Closing Rate	4.95
To-day's Opening Rate	5.06
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	5.03
Difference	+.08

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 17.

Silver Ready	13 0 0
Lower	0 4 0
Silver Forward	12 15/16
Lower	0 4 0

Tone of market:—Steady. China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 17.

1st Settlement	43 15 0
2nd Settlement	43 6 0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Energetic SALESMEN for well-known medicines. Liberal terms. Excellent prospects. Apply Post Box 689, Bombay.
R5466

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE CORPORATION LTD. 98/5, Clive Street, CALCUTTA WANTED—RELIABLE SUPERVISORS with a pay of Rs. 100, per month to secure members for Insurance with a small fee of Rs. 5 only. No medical examination, no age proof, no regular premium. Supervisors will get hereditary renewal and special bonus with commission in addition to pay and their lives will be insured free of any cost. For particulars apply to Manager.
A F. S.

WANTED—A very competent WEAVING MASTER. Apply with Testimonials stating terms, experience, age and technical education if any, to Sir SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD., DeLisle Road, Bombay. Applications will be treated in confidence.
A 3305

WANTED—LADY COMPANION, Graduate or Under-graduate for young and High Society Hindu Lady. Knowledge of Sports, or Doctor also, preferred. Apply: PANDIT, Advocate, "Madhav Villas," Setalwad Lane, Napeansea Road.
A R 5408

WANTED—CHIEF AGENT for Gujrat for People's Insurance Co. Ltd., Excellent chance for an influential Gentleman, Special features of above company include strong National Directorate, low premiums, good yearly business secured for last 4 years, loans granted to Policy-holders against property, etc. Apply CHAINANI & CO., Post Box 4001, Bombay No. 7
A 5389

WANTED—40 PAID CANDIDATES at Rs. 12 monthly for Station Master and Telegraphs Classes selection by 25th. Remit Rupee one for selection form to SUPDTT. RAILWAY DUTIES and TELEGRAPH TRAINING SCHOOL, Delhi.
A R5395

WANTED

for INDIA EQUITABLE

Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few district agents in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Khandesh and special agents on special terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

APPLY:—

To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—A B.A., B.T., or M.A., STC. as an ASSISTANT TEACHER to coach up higher standards in the Nandurbar Municipal High School, temporary till the end of March, 1932, on Rs. 75/- p.m. Applications must reach the undersigned before 25th instant. Nandurbar, dated 16th July, 1931, L. B. SHAH, Chairman, School Board, Nandurbar Municipality.
A 3335

WANTED—WHOLE-SALE DEALERS for supply from our gardens. Apply to ASSAM BENGAL TEA SYNDICATE, LTD. 30, Grosvenor House, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—AGENTS to represent FINANCE & TRADE EXCHANGE, LTD., on attractive terms. For particulars apply Post Box No. 2273, CALCUTTA.
A

WANTED—Experienced Gujarati TEACHERS, GRADUATES (Persian, Sanskrit and English), French Tutor, Educated Governess, Ayah, and Cook for Gujarat. Approach ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Kamar Building, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 5480

WANTED—SALESMEN to take charge of Depots to be opened in important business centres. Salary 50/- plus commission. Cash security 1,000 essential, NILANI PHARMACAL CO., Tribhuvan Road Bombay 4.
A R5473

WANTED—All round competent HEAD MASTER for a Gymnastic Institution. One with experience of wrestling and boxing preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5475

WANTED—ENERGETIC and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for Gujarat and Maharashtra for a progressive and sound Provident Insurance Company on salary or commission. Apply Box No. 1065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5470

WANTED—Two SWITCHBOARD ATTENDENTS and two WIREMEN, having knowledge of D.C. three wire system. State minimum salary expected. Apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Mangrol State, (Kathiawar).
A 3308

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mathematics. Must be an M.A., or M.Sc., prepared to join at once and ready to teach upto B.A. Honours. Appointment upto the end of March, 1932, in the first instance. Apply at once, not later than 22nd July, with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, College, Surat, stating the minimum salary expected.
A 3309

WANTED—Candidates for Sub-Engineer, Overseer and A. M. I. E. Classes, through Correspondence as well as Regular College Classes Apply for Prospectus to:—S. A. Haidar, B.Sc., Engineering (Hons.) Glasgow, Manager, Hewett, 60 Ct. Engineering College, Lucknow.
A 2708

Situations Wanted

CERTIFIED AUDITOR seeks FARTNERSHIP with Accountant, Income-tax Expert. Apply Box No. 1070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5478

A DOCTOR (M.D.), with European qualifications, just returned, seeks a POST in State or Private. Apply Box No. 1071, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5431

Medical

CATARACT

SAFE, SURE and HARMLESS CURE without operation. No matter previous treatment fails. GUARANTEED CURE within a month. Very easy to use and observe rules. Free particulars on application. Apply:—TEGAR CHEMICAL WORKS, P.O. Baghbazar, CALCUTTA.

THERE ARE NO BALM IN INDIA or elsewhere to equal the SWADESHI. ST. XAVIER BALM in every way. Try once only and convince yourself. No boast no bluff, no cheating. Sold everywhere. Price As. 9 per bottle. Stockists. FERRY & CO., POPULAR PHARMACY, AKBARALLY EBRAHIMJI, Bombay.
M R5464

IMPERIAL BATH.—Scientific Hand and Electric Massages. Attended by Nurses. Flora Fountain. Entrance 30, Meadows Street.
P R5485

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opposite Thakkar Brothers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5.

HAPPY TIDINGS—Sure Success in Matric Examination—Weak students of VII Standard and either failed or clever but fresh students of VI Standard can equally hope to be successful in the coming Matric Examination, probably the last for Vernacular students. Students of either sex will be coached by an efficient and experienced staff of Graduates, double Graduates, Gazetted languages' Teacher and Munshi. Physics and Chemistry, Physiology and Hygiene will be taught by experts through needful apparatus with practical laboratory work. Coaching will be tuition like, extraordinary and special. Guardians can seek for sure success under guaranteed conditions of individual special coaching. For further particulars please enquire at Jalad English Course, CHANDRA MAHAL, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
E R5436

STUDENTS, who had VII Standard can appear for Senior Cambridge Examination, December 1931. Apply personally without delay SENIOR CAMBRIDGE COACHING INSTITUTE, "Sunny House," opp. main entrance, Taj Mahal Hotel.
E R5477A

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMAS in Rs. 5 by post. Apply with one anna stamp. PAITHANKER, P. O. Rajuri (POONA).
E R5463

EXPERT TUITION for boys and girls by experienced graduate; results guaranteed; terms moderate. Apply Box No. 1060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
E R5450

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request.
4974

EFFICIENT MATRICULATION TRAINING guaranteed by experienced Graduates. All subjects (Second Language included) or any necessary. Don't leave to the last moment what must be done now, but apply personally MATRICULATION TRAINING SCHOOL, "Sunny House," Opp. Main entrance Taj Mahal Hotel.
E R5477

SPECIAL DILRUBA CLASSES—From 1st July 1931—By PRALHAD L. GANU, formerly Teacher in Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music, in his own classes at Goverdhan Mansions, Top floor, exactly behind Girgaum Police Court, Charni Road, Bombay. Time 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.
E R5474

Property For Sale

PRINTING PRESS including FOUNDRY for Sale or Hire purchase. Apply Box No. 1069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5476

For Sale.

FOR SALE—One Double-reed AMERICAN ORGAN. Good working order. Rs. 100 or near offer. Apply Box No. 1067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5477

FOR SALE—One FOLDING CAMERA (¼ plate size) fitted with anastigmat lens F: 4.5. Double extension bellows, etc. Condition as new. Price Rs. 60/-. Apply Box No. 1066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5471

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

NEW SOAP STAMPING TREADLE PRESS, Lubricating Waste Oil Filter, Coffee Roaster—gas and coal, coffee Mills, seed cleaners, DINSHAW CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay 1.
N R 5405

WANTED—New or second-hand VERTICAL BOILER, 125 to 150 pound steam pressure. Write particulars. Box No. 1064, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R5463

Houses & Flats To Let

AIRY, SPACIOUS SECOND FLOOR FLAT, "HALCYON LODGE," Vatchaghandy Road, Gamdevi, Hall, Dining, Beds, Baths, Outhouses, Garages (any community). Aply First Floor, before 5 p.m.
C R5469

TO LET—3rd Floor in Building No. 189/191 Hornby Road, Fort, for particulars. Apply owner at Ratan House 35/37, Bazar Gate Street, Fort,
C R 5459

TO LET—For VEGETARIAN HINDUS. Large Flat near Sea Five Bedrooms, large Hall, Dining etc. Rent Rs. 100/-. Apply:—PANDIT, Setalwad Lane, Napeansea Road. Phone 42860.
C R 5409

TO BE LET at Tardeo Road (near Chikalwadi) flats in Dharma-Nivas and Dharma-Kuti containing one drawing room, two bed rooms, one dining room and kitchen at Reduce Rent ranging from Rs. 65 to Rs. 95. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, Jehangir Building, 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or Tyabji House, Chowpatty Sea Face.
C 7000

Loan

PARTNER WANTED—Wanted by Unique Swadeshi Store, young man with Rs. 10,000 as WORKING or SLEEPING PARTNER for increased business. Correspond Post Box No. 993, Bombay. Handsome profits and no risks.
L R5457

Trade Announcement.

ESTATE CONTRACTS—Our firm undertakes to work on Commission basis as Estate Managers, rent collectors' building repairers, and carries on all the work relating to estates such as white-washing, oil painting, renewing, etc. As Bankers we advance loan on properties or other reliable security. For full particulars, please write to:—PURSHOTOMDAS MADHAVANI & CO., Petit Building, 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
T R5326

A PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS with no Capital. Unique Scheme for you to take advantage of. Particulars from—"RADIO". P. O. Box 536, Calcutta. Stamps for reply not required.
T

CAMERAS bought, sold and exchanged. Amateurs' requisites always in stock. MODERN PHOTO STORES, opp. Police Station, Lamington Road.
T R5482

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate Rupees Five for three questions. Receive written answers correctly and wonderfully on paper while retained in your possession.
P

WE WILL COLLECT THE RENT of your Buildings, Chawls and other Bills on Pay or on Commission and also settle Municipal as well as Court cases. Apply Box No. 1063, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R5467

V. J. M.'S COTTON FORECAST.—ONE SPECIAL SELECTION RUPEES 10. CHARGES AFTER CORRECT RESULTS, also Bombay, Liverpool and New York's opening Fluctuations, Closing Ranges with Broach Expectations. Wired any time as instructed. Opposite Excelsior Cinema, Bombay.
P R5484

FREE! FREE!—AMERICAN COTTON, To-day's one special figure given entirely free to anyone for full test of our Tips! Our usual rates are daily one "Certainty" Rupees Ten. One special figure with safeside Rupees Five. Our popular "Sunrise Weekly Forecasts" issued every Monday Rupee One only. Professor SPENCER, 15, Bastion Road, near Excelsior Cinema. Office hours 11 to 3 daily.
P R5483

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Public Notices

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING & MFG. COY., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1931, at 5 P.M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet made for the year ended 31st March, 1931.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1931-32 and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS and CO., Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1931.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 25th July, to SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1931, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 17th day of August, 1931, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 25th July, 1931, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.
3334.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1931, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Account and Balance Sheet made up for the year ended 31st March, 1931.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE and CO., Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1931.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 25th July, 1931, to SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1931, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY, the 17th August, 1931, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 25th July, 1931, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.
3333.

NOTICE

The DHOLPUR STATE Sand Stone Quarries will be leased out by Public Auction at Dholpur on 25th July, 1931, at 9 a.m. in my office.

Conditions of the contract as also other particulars concerning it can be ascertained at my Office.

JUDICIAL SECRETARY.
2267

Public Notices

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st March, 1931.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the year 1931-32 and to fix their remuneration.
5th. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE and CO., Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1931.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 25th July, to SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1931, both days inclusive.

The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after MONDAY the 17th day of August, 1931, to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 25th July, 1931, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last registered address. Change of address, if any, should be notified without delay, so that the Dividend Warrants may not be lost or misdirected.

The SHAREHOLDERS AT AHMEDABAD are advised to receive payments of their Dividends from Mr. Motilal Govindlal Kasondas, residing at Hari Bhakt Pole, at Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad, on presenting their Share Certificates and the Warrants duly signed.
3332.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the auction sale held by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers on the 29th day of June, 1931, under instructions from MR. NOORMAHOMED BEGMAHOMED, MR. ABUBAKER ABDUL REHMAN and BAI YEMNABAI, widow of Mr. Esmail Begmahomed, our client was the highest bidder and was declared to be the purchaser of the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 5, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Junction of Kolsa Street and Pydhownie without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 585.5/9 square yards, or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7795, Old Survey No. 2895 and 2894 and New Survey No. 1291, Cadastral No. 1259, Mandvi Division and bounded on the East by Halalkore passage and beyond that partly by the property of Juma Ebrahim and partly by the property of Noormahomed Begmahomed and others, on the West by Kolsa Moholla, on the North by Pydhownie Road, on the South by the property, now or late of Mancherji Bomanji Panthaki and which said premises are assessed by the assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 972-973 and Old Street Nos. 67, 69, 71, 77, 1—13, New Street Nos. 7 to 11, 199 to 209, 211, 1-5, and 8.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1931.
F. J. JESIA.
For Messrs. DALLAS & CO., Purchasers Attorneys.
3336.

Public Notices.

NOTICE

All the members of the Lalubhai Samaldas Peoples' Co-operative Bank, Ltd., are cordially invited at the opening ceremony of the Branch Office of the Bank at the SWADESHI MARKET, Kalbadevi Road to be performed by Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., on Saturday, the 18th July, 1931, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

R. S. MEHTA, Manager.
3330

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Our clients Messrs. HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT & SONS, LTD. have, from this date, revoked the Power of Attorney given by them to Jayantilal Kalyanrai Vaishnav on June 20, 1921 to sign counterpart of the License to trade in Beer and Methylated Spirit, etc., and dismissed him and their Canvasser Jamshedji N. Patell from their service. Our clients Customers are warned against having any dealings with them on behalf of our clients.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1931.

KANGA & CO., Attorneys for Messrs. Hajee Ismail Sait & Sons Ltd.
3338

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FAKIRMAHOMED CURRIMBHAI, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the Receiver in the High Court Suit No. 1215 of 1925, wherein Jafferalli Fazalbhai is the Plaintiff and KHAIROOBAI, widow and others are the Defendants, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of Chinch Bunder, third Road, otherwise called Dongri Street; in the (Registration) Sub-District of Bombay; containing by admeasurement 124-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered along with the property secondly described in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 2652; New Survey No. 3150 and C.S. No. 1730, of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with property secondly described under "B" Ward No. 2983 and 3045 Street Nos. 136-138; Samuel Street and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the said Samuel Street or towards the East by the said Dongri Street; on or towards the North by the property of Peerbhoy Nathoo and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at the Eastern side of Doongri Street, or Chinch Bunder 2nd Row; otherwise called Samuel Street and on the Western side of Doongri Street or Chinch Bunder 3rd Row, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered in the Books of the Collector along with property firstly described under New No. 2652; New Survey No. 3150, and C.S. No. 1730 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the property firstly described under "B" Ward Nos. 2983 and 3045 and Street Nos. 136-138, containing by admeasurement 163-3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on the East by the Doongri Street or Chinch Bunder 3rd Row; on the West by the Doongri Street or Chinch Bunder 2nd Row or otherwise called Samuel Street aforesaid; on the North by the property firstly described and on the South by the Gully and the house of Soomar Bhima.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1931.

MAHOMED ALI & CO., Purchaser's Attorneys.
3337.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Don't Neglect Your Teeth NOR EXPERIMENT WITH TOOTH PASTE USE

NEEM TOOTH PASTE

THE BEST KNOWN DENTAL CREAM HAVING HIGHLY DEODORANT & GERMICIDAL PROPERTIES OF NEEM

The CALCUTTA CHEMICAL Co., LTD.
BALLYGUNGE—CALCUTTA.

Enquire of—
V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, 367, Hornby Road, Bombay.
SEN & CO., 297, Bellasis Road (Near Central Station), Bombay.
D. N. CHANDRA, Malcolm House, Poona Camp.

WONDERFUL BOOK ON MAGIC

MAGIC MANUAL. A full expose of modern miracles. You can perform them by reading this book. Every secret explained so clearly that even children can perform them. It explains how to cut a man's head off and put it in a platter a yard from his body. How to hypnotise and make a lady sleep. The art of Ventriloquism. How to bring a dead bird to life. How to eat fires, knives and forks, how to walk on burning red-hot iron rods. How to make Ghosts appear and spirit mysteries. How to perform the magic of stabbing a boy through a basket and taking him out without any injury. Tricks with Cards Coins and Handkerchiefs fully explained and illustrated. In this advertisement we mention a few wonders of magic but the book contains numerous up-to-date tricks of magic which are not published any where. Read and learn them. Price Re. 1-8.
MYSTERIES OF MAKING LOVE. A very useful book for the married or those who are contemplating marriage. Price As. 12.
PRIVATE WORDS FOR THE MARRIED COUPLE Price As. 12.
HUNDRED WAYS OF KISSING GIRLS. Illustrated Price Re. 1-8.
Booksellers & Publishers, 228, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.
THE UNITED TRADING CO.

INSURE WITH
THE
GREAT EASTERN LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Singapore)

"Eastern Company for the people of the East."

FUNDS INVESTED IN INDIA.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.

The Company is subject to all the obligations imposed upon the Life Assurance Companies by the Indian Life Assurance Companies' Act 1912 and has **accordingly deposited securities of the face value of Rupees Two Lacs with the Government of India.**

For further particulars apply:—
M. V. MERCHANT,
Branch Manager,
50-52, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES

THESE ARE THE LATEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE EYE-WEAR.
—:o:—
We are showing at present the finest collection of Shell Spectacles and Eyeglasses, for sporting, shooting, touring, reading and all other purposes.

BALIWALLA & HOMI
THE LEADING OPTICIANS
FOUR BRANCHES IN BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road. | 361, Kalbadevi Road. | 614, Dhobi Talao. | Chamar Baug Parel.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

SELECTIONS FROM TAGORE

(BY PARASTANDEH).

(1) "Happiness is like those stars. They don't cover all the darkness; there are gaps between. We make mistakes in life and we misunderstand, and yet there remain gaps through which truth shines. I do not know whence comes this gladness that fills my heart to night."
(MASHI.....P. 9.)

(2) I don't believe that only life is good and not death."
(MASHI.....P. 15).

(3) All these great preparations for enjoyment are but vanity."
(MASHI.....P. 19).

(4) "If sorrow comes, it is best to acknowledge it. When God strikes we cannot avoid the blow."
(MASHI.....P. 23).

(5) "In the great arena of nature I thought, the light of a lamp losing itself in eternal darkness, and the going out of the light of our little human lives, by day or by night, were the same thing."
(THE SKELETON...P.32).

(6) The human heart-beat tells its tale.
(THE SKELETON... P. 39).

(7) Human society is a web of mistakes; nobody has the sense to do the right thing at the right time, and when the chance is gone we break our hearts over vain longings.
(The Supreme Night...P. 69).

"Women-folk know only one man upon the earth—him whom they love; and never think of other men's deserts."
(Raja & Rani...P. 79).

"The only difference between a good and a bad man is that the good practise dissimulation while the bad don't."
(The Riddle of Life...P.119).

"When a material body breaks it may be put together again. But when two human beings are divided, after a long separation, they never reunite at the same place, and to the same time; for the mind is a living thing, and moment by moment it grows and changes."
(The Elder Sister...P. 128).

"The greatest changes in a woman's nature are wrought by love; in a man's by ambition."
(The Elder Sister...P. 129).

"Women quickly understand the ways of love."
(The Elder Sister...P. 130).

"Inscrutable are the ways of a woman's heart."
(The Post Master...P. 167).

"But passion is like the mountain stream, and refuses to be enclosed in the place of its birth; it must seek an outlet."
(My Fair Neighbour...P. 215).

"Truth is silent, and it is imagination only which waxes eloquent. Reality represses the flow of feeling like a rock; imagination cuts out a path for itself."
(My Fair Neighbour...P. 217)

"To the artist a ruin may be a beautiful object; but houses are built not only for the contemplation of artists, but that people may live therein; so they have to be kept in repair inspite of artistic susceptibilities. It is all very well for you to idealise widowhood from your safe distance. but you should remember that within widowhood there is a sensitive human heart, throbbing with pain and desire."
(My Fair Neighbour...P. 219).

SOME SELECTIONS

(By B. N. Wagle).

Your Atma, your real nature, is like the transparent diamond, the resplendent crystal; place aside it something red black and the crystal appears black; place beside the pure crystal something red and the pure crystal appears to be red, and so on. In reality the pure crystal is colourless. It is beyond all tints, beyond all redness or blackness or any other color, it is what it is. Similarly, the atma of yours, the true self of yours is "what it is": It is pure "I am".

—SWAMY RAMTIRTH.

It goes without saying that the divine love is the only true aspect of love. The other aspects of love may therefore be said to be more or less universe. They must be done away with, if one desires to be possessed of the divine love. In other words, the renunciation of desires is a condition precedent to the gift of divine love.

MEHER BABA.

To realize the Absolute, the truth, the peace, the happiness, all ideas of separateness, of individuality, of the one and the many, of the past and the future must be merged in unity, in universality, in infinity, in the eternal present. Live in the eternal, in the realization of the internal, and nothing external will affect turb the inner peace. Rise above and beyond relativity, and you are safe in the absolute, for you are already that. "Tat Twam Asi." "That their art."
—NARAYANA SWAROOP.

Why should we blaspheme God by fighting one another because we see Him through different media—the Koran, the Bible, the Talmud, the Avesta or the Gita? the same sun shines on the Himalayas as on the plains. Should the men of the plains quarrel with the men of the snows because of the different feel of the sun? Why should we make of books and formulas so many fetters to enslave us rather than use them as aids to our deliverance and union of hearts?
—MAHATMA GANDHI.

Do not make converts to your "ism". Rather accept all religious teachers and prophets and call on backward, barbaric peoples to mould and shape their lives in colours of their teachings, to reform their ways of thought, emotion and conduct in terms of those noble truths. Do not preach any articles of faith or system of formal worship. Do not ask people to subscribe to this creed or that to believe in this prophet or that, to worship this God or that. But live a holy, noble, heroic and godly life."
—SWAMY GOVINDANAND.

He who desires to live tranquilly without having anything to fear from other men, ought to make himself friends; those whom he cannot make friends of, he should atleast avoid rendering enemies, and if that is not in his power, he should, as far as possible, avoid all intercourse with them and keep them aloof, as far as it is for his interest to do so.
EPICURUS.

The just man is the freest of all men from disquitude, but the unjustman is perpetual prey to it. The wise man is but little favoured by fortune; but his reason procures him the greatest and most valuable goods, and these he does enjoy, and will enjoy the whole of his life.
EPICURUS.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 15.

Fears of reaction in Cotton prices and consequently in yarn prices anticipated in our last have after all been realized during the whole of the past week. There has been a sharp decline in prices of Cotton since our last report and this has considerably affected very unfavourably not only the prices but also the demand in all kinds of yarns particularly in Indian yarns. During the week prices have declined on an average to the extent of about quarter of an anna per lb., in such coarse counts like 4s., 6s., and 8s. and 10s. and others and slightly more in case of finer counts. As usual in declining markets dealers and consumers have lost confidence and off-take has been considerably limited. As a matter of fact buying orders from consuming districts have been almost limited and in small lots only with the result that in the absence of satisfactory demand—dealers in the local market have been found rather nervous and more inclined to clear off their stocks at the best available market rates without caring for the losses. Such a sharp decline in Cotton after the Hoover Pronouncement on which so many hopes were based, has considerably upset the market and at the moment there is hardly any confidence even in the present level of prices both in Cotton as well as in yarns. It is very surprising that in some cases prices of yarns have been lower to-day than what they were before the Hoover Pronouncement and even yet there is more inclination for a further decline in prices alround in the market. This is probably due to the very low purchasing power of the masses who are not at all in a position to make sufficient purchases of their requirements in cloth so long as they are not able to realize better prices for the commodities. Monsoon has made a more or less satisfactory start in almost all parts of India and it has created a feeling of satisfaction amongst the Trade circles. On the whole the future course of the market is yet very uncertain and in view of the absence of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers we will not be surprised if prices decline yet further. At any rate there does not seem to us any chance for material improvement in prices of yarns in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Turnover is vey very small and prices have been declining. Forward business is almost limited.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Turnover is not large but it is satisfactory. Prices have not declined so much in this class of yarns as in others on account of small stocks and comparatively satisfactory demand. Forward business is in small lots only.

ARTIFICAL SILK YARNS.

Prices are more or less unchanged but off-take is very limited and mostly confined to very cheap lots. European advices of forming a syndicate of principal. Makers have had absolutely no effect on the markets. on the other hand, dealers treat these reports very lightly and do not place any confidence in such or other reports in such unfavourable times and laugh at them. There has been no improvement in demand in Northern India whereas in Southern India there has been constant price-cutting and naturally demand has considerably slackened. The future course of the market is very uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Stocks with the mills have been increasing on account of practically no sales of importance. Stocks of the market are also not declining on account of limited offtake. Prices have declined alround particularly in Indian yarns and even yet there is not sufficient offtake to maintain the present level of prices. Reports from consuming districts are not favourable and hopeful and business is done only on a small scale. Upcountry Mills have been all along trying to meet the market at the best available rates and what little demand is coming to Bombay has been met by the dealers at reduced rates, in many cases lower than the present Mill quotations. There is no improvement in demand from Rangoon or from Calcutta or South India, or U. P. Punjab and other markets, and only a limited business is being done everywhere. The present offtake does not seem to us sufficient to maintain the present level of prices although it is low and attractive and if Cotton does not show any improvement we will not be surprised if prices drop still further.

THE distinctive beauty and style of Packard naturally appeals to those of discriminating taste, for it is the result of constant refinement rather than capricious innovation.

Sole Distributors:—
THE INDO-AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE Co., Ltd.,
64, Hughes Road, Bombay. Branch:—Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad.

PACKARD

BULLETIN No. 14. Juvenol Nagar, 18th July, 1931.

Juvenol Nagar, shall exist purely for Juvenol and **'BABY'S JUVENOL"** solely to assure baby's health and relieve Baby's suffering.

SOUND ADVICE
SYMPATHETIC TREATMENT.
In all desperate, complicated, incurable or Surgical cases consult sharp Dr. Tandon, a most leading physician of Bombay, renowned for his miraculous cures of hopeless cases. In cases of much dreaded Pneumonia, Typhoid fever, Amoebic dysentery, Blood pressure and Heart diseases, the cures are rapid and brilliant. Add:—Babulal Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay. Consulting hours 7 to 11-30 and 3 to 8 p.m.

LODHRA For LADIES HEALTH and HAPPINESS
Available at all Chemists.
KESARI KUTEERAM,
INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
EGMORE :: MADRAS.
Agents for Bombay :—
RATILAL BROS.,
175-A, Dadar Main Road,
Dadar, Bombay 14.

SECOND and REVISED Edition of THE
Principles & Practice Of Dyeing
By Prof. R. C. Roy CHOWDHURY, Head of the Dyeing Department, Jagannath College, Dacca, is out. Price Rs. 4. To be had of the Dacca Chemical Stores, 14, Banglabazar, Dacca (Bengal). The book contains Chemical Technology of the textile fibres upto-date methods of dyeing and bleaching of cotton, jute, silk, artificial silk, wool and unions. It gives the practical, workable commercial methods of Dyeing and Bleaching and the principles underlying them. This is an excellent handbook for the Dyeing Masters and a help book for the learners.

THAMINE
Has a wide reputation as a SPECIFIC in the treatment of
ASTHMA
Acute, Chronic, Hereditary, etc.
The suffering Humanity will do well to try it.
Dr. J. D. Kulkarni
THAKURDWAR ROAD,
BOMBAY NO. 2.
Tele. Add: 'OMKARODAYA.'

BIRTH CONTROL
A booklet of 19 illustrations containing 40 pages of up-to-date birth control methods, hygienic rubber goods and contraceptive medicines may be had with an anna stamp to MITRA & CO., 4-2, Gopal Biswas Lane, Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

Rs. 500 For Rs. 10-8-0

The STAR OF INDIA

INDUSTRIAL and GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 23, Second Line Beach, MADRAS.

FREE INSURANCE SCHEME

"STAR" Free Insurance Policy means:—

1. The benefit of Life Assurance at Lowest cost. Monthly payment of Re. 1 for 12 year only.
2. Attractive investment, as evidenced by consistent payment of Rs. 500/- on every one of the 90 claims on an average payment of Rs. 10-8-0.
3. Provision for one-s dependants within the reach of the poorest of the poor. NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION.
4. A square deal with a Company: which judged by the latest revenue accounts and balance sheets of Companies, having similar scheme has
   (a) Paid the highest total amount of claims.
   (b) Made the greatest increase in Life Funds.
   (c) Worked every other scheme with a substantial surplus and lowest expense ratio.

The Only Test is Actual Performance

PROGRESS IN A LITTLE OVER A YEAR:—

No. of Policies issued.		15,000
Amount of claims paid	Rs.	50,000
Investment in Government Securities	Rs.	56,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs.	1,00,000

DIVIDEND DECLARED IN THE VERY FIRST YEAR 9 PER CENT.

WANTED DISTRICT ORGANIZERS on Salary and Commission. Apply for terms to

A. H. KULKARNI, Esq., Chief Secretary, The Star of India I. & G. Assurance Co., Ltd., Bible House, 1st Floor, 170, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AGENTS and INSPECTORS on Salary and Commission. Please apply to:—

Mr. N. J. SHUKLA, District Organizer, Modi Falia Street, Viramgam, AHMEDABAD Distt.,
OR
D. L. BHAGWAT, Esq., Managing Proprietor,
The Universal Trading Company, DHULIA.

WANTED: DISTRICT ORGANISERS and AGENTS in Nizam's Dominions on Salary or Commission.
Apply to: N. V. SUBRAHMANYAM, Esqr.,
Chief Secretary,
The Star of India I. & G. Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Hanumakonda, Nizam's Dominions.

USE Renown's CHEESE BISCUIT

THE RENOWN BISCUIT CO.; LD.

CONNAUGHT ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY 12.

AGENTS WANTED.

TEL. RENOWNBIS, BOMBAY. TELEPHONE: 42272

MADE IN INDIA

THE
WESTERN INDIA MATCH CO. LTD
P. O. Box 254 BOMBAY.

EAST AND WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.

A PROGRESSIVE PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE OF 18 YEARS STANDING

WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE FEATURES.

LAST YEAR'S
REMARKABLE PROGRESS

EVIDENCE OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCY ARE INVITED FROM RESPECTABLE GENTLEMEN.

WEST INSURANCE CO. LTD.
Head Office: 55, APOLLO STREET, Fort, BOMBAY.

TORIES AND NEW R. T. C,

—:o:—

BASES OF THEIR CONTINUING DISCUSSIONS

The condition of Conservative participation in a renewed Round-Table Conference on the future Constitution of India were stated by Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., at the half-yearly meeting of the Central Council of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, held on June 30th at the Kingsway Hall, Colonel Herbert, chairman of the council, presiding. Some 650 delegates were present, representing all parts of England Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. The following report of the proceedings is taken from an account officially supplied to the Press:—

The report of the Executive Committee was presented by Sir Kingsley Wood, M.P., and unanimously adopted.

Lord Stonehaven, addressing the delegates, said that at the next election the issue would be Socialism versus sanity. A study of "Labour and the Nation" would reveal the insanity of the Socialis policy. He hoped that all who appreciated what Socialism in operation meant, as shown in Russia and elsewhere, would plump for the Conservative Party—the only anti-Socialist party in this country. Australia had got into much the same sort of mess that we were heading for. Australia had turned against Socialism, and, in so doing, had turned the corner. What Australia had done, we should do. We had almost reached the limit, and could not afford to go farther.

Mr. J. A. Christie (Eastern Provincial Area) moved:—

That this council expresses its gratification that the Conservative agricultural policy provides (1) for the payment of an economic price to the British farmer for all home-grown wheat of milling quality; (2) for a tax on all imported foreign malting barley; (3) for the supply to the Defence Forces of a proportion of home-fed beef; and declares that this practical policy will do much to increase the arable acreage, promote an economic condition in agriculture, and avert the serious disaster which is at present facing British farmers.

He said that every time a farmer tried to get his head above water some foreign dumper forced him back again. It would be difficult to discover any interest of the farmer's activity not covered by the Conservative agricultural policy.

Lord Wolmer, who supported, said the Conservative Party was the only one with a policy that would help agriculture. Corn growing must be put on a sound footing if British agriculture was to be assisted. He hoped that the next Parliament would be able to give farmers a security of market. It was impossible for farmers to pay post-War wages when they were only getting pre-War prices.

THE NEXT R. T. C.

Mr. E. P. Newton, on behalf of the Yeovil Division Conservative and Unionist Association, moved:

That this Council is of opinion, especially in view of the recent events in India, that before the Conservative Party is again represented on the occasion of the resumed discussions at the next Round Table Conference, they should receive a clear and definite assurance from the Government that the proposals for an Indian Constitution are subject to the condition (as being vital and fundamental to and already forming part of the scheme) that the essential safeguards must be both real and permanent and capable of being exercised by the Imperial Parliament in the interests of this country no less than in those of India, and also to the condition that any resolution calculated to render possible complete independence is definitely outside the scope of discussion.

Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., said that the resolution, while it in no way dictated to the Leader of the Party, emphasized the two fundamental points that Mr. Baldwin had recently emphasized in his letter to the Prime Minister. First, it is stated clearly and categorically that the safeguards that were discussed last winter were the fundamental and unalterable basis of any possible constitutional settlement for India. Secondly, it stated equally clearly that any question of the discussion of the independence of India, as apart from the British Empire, was outside the scope of the Conference, and that if it were raised at the Conference it would be the duty of the Conservative Party to withdraw their delegates. He fully accepted those two conditions, and said, with the approval of the Leader of the Party, that in so doing he was prepared to accept the resolution and hoped it would be carried. It was upon those two assumptions that they entered the Round Table Conference last January and it was upon those two conditions that Mr. Baldwin insisted in his recent correspondence with the Prime Minister. He read the Prime Minister's answer to mean that, generally speaking, the Prime Minister also accepted those conditions. None the less, knowing the views of many of the supporters behind the Prime Minister, it was very important for Conservatives to make it quite plain that those were basic conditions without which we could not continue to take part in the Round Table deliberations.

"NOT A CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY."

Not only did Mr. Baldwin insist upon those two conditions, but he said further that the Round Table Conference could not be regarded as a constituent assembly. It was the duty of the Round Table Conference to gather together the opinions of representative Englishmen, and the opinions of representative Indians, but after that it was the duty of Parliament and the duty of the British Government to introduce and pass the necessary legislation. He therefore asked them to keep closely in mind the fact—and it was a vital fact—that the Round Table Conference was in no wise a constituent assembly, and that being so they could not be faced with the kind of situation with which they were faced in those years after the War, when suddenly one morning they woke up to find that an Irish settlement—he was not now blaming those who made it—had been virtually made without the country, or the party, having the chance to discuss the details.

In this case, whatever might happen at the Round-Table Conference, the actual details, the actual legislation, would have to be passed through all the various stages in Parliament, and it would have to pass through the additional stage of a Joint Committee, composed of both Houses, to examine the details. He would feel much happier if the British Delegation were strengthened by the inclusion of other representative British public men. He had particularly in mind Sir John Simon. If they went out into the street and asked the first 10 men and women whom they met who they regarded as the greatest British authority on Indian constitutional questions, quite regardless of party, they would say, "Sir John Simon." That being so, he could not understand the reluctance of the British Government to invite to the renewed deliberations of the Round Table Conference the one man, above all others in England at the present time, in whom the general British public had confidence upon questions connected with India, the more so as the problems that they had to discuss were by far the most difficult constitutional problems that had ever faced any Government or any people.

TWO HARD QUESTIONS OF FACT

They had to answer two questions, almost equally complicated. First, was it possible to create in that great continent of 350,000,000 men and women of different races and different religions, of various stages of civilization, an All-India Federation? Secondly, supposing that they could build up that All-India Federation, was it possible, at the same time, to safeguard the interest, not only of Great Britain, but of the British Empire as a whole, and of India itself, that they had not the least intention of abandoning? Those interests were stated in detail in the Government of India dispatch issued last year as a commentary upon the Simon Commission proposals. They were safeguards for the obligations that we have undertaken; safeguards for the minorities; safeguards for law and order; safeguards for defence; safeguards for the maintenance of any Indian Constitution; and safeguards against unfair discrimination. Those were the two questions they had to consider when the discussions were resumed next autumn—questions which could not be settled by talking in phrases and empty generalities. They were hard questions of fact that had to be considered detail by detail, by practical people who were thinking not of Constitutions upon paper, but of a stable government which would ensure the interests of India, law and order, and the obligations of Great Britain.

Meanwhile, he made three submissions, each founded upon his own day-to-day experience during the Round-Table discusstion. First, if there was to be a renewal of those discussions, it was better that the Conservative delegates should be no Conservative that they should be no Conservative delegates there at all. He would not claim for the Conservative delegates great achievements at the last Conference, but time after time they were able to play a useful part in those discussions, and he honestly believed that, without the presence of the Conservative delegation, the result would have been less satisfactory. Secondly, accepting all the difficulties he had enumerated and realizing the need for ensuring the carrying out of those obligations, he submitted that it was better that the Conservative delegates should honestly try, if they could, to find a way round those difficulties. He did not say they would succeed, but their influence at the Conference and their use to the Empire would be all the greater if they honestly tried, getting away from phrases and generalities, to find an answer to those hard questions of difficult fact. But thirdly, in trying to solve that very complicated constitutional problem they must on no account sacrifice or abandon the essentials that Conservatives regarded not only as the very foundation of stable government in India, but the very conditions without which this country could not carry out her obligation to the Indian population.

THE THREE BASES.

It was upon those three bases that the Conservative delegates would continue the discussions if, indeed, they were resumed in the autumn. It was the fashion now, when a Socialist Government was in office, to be apologetic for the British record of past history. That was not the spirit with which the Conservative delegates would resume those discussions. They believed that still the greatest British asset in India was the asset of British prestige. They believed that prestige was to a nation what credit was to an individual. So far from being ashamed of Britain's glorious record in Indian administration, they would take every opportunity to emphasize it. They would go into the Conference again with a determination to guard British prestige, as it was gained in the past, by keeping their word, by facing the facts, by sticking to their friends, by looking to the future, though at the same time proud of their glorious past. (Cheers.)

The resolution was unanimously carried.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

That this Council thanks Mr. Baldwin and the party leaders for putting into operation an emergency tariff, or any policy of safeguarding or Imperial preference, to deal with any attempt to exploit consumers or increase the cost of living of the working classes of this country.

Major Tryon, M.P., (Sussex Provincial Division) moved:—

That this Council regrets that the Government, by increasing, instead of attempting to curtail, the growing burden of national and local expenditure, has endangered the national credit, and is hindering the revival of industry by destroying confidence and by depriving industry of its normal savings for development purposes, thus reducing the competitive power of industry; increasing unemployment, and endangering the standard of living of the people.

THE RUSSIAN MENACE.

Three resolutions dealing with the Russian menace were taken as one resolution. This called for action to be taken against the import of Russian goods made by forced labour and urged the leaders of the party, when returned to power, to protect the Empire from the military, propaganda, and economic menaces of the Soviet Union.—"The Times."

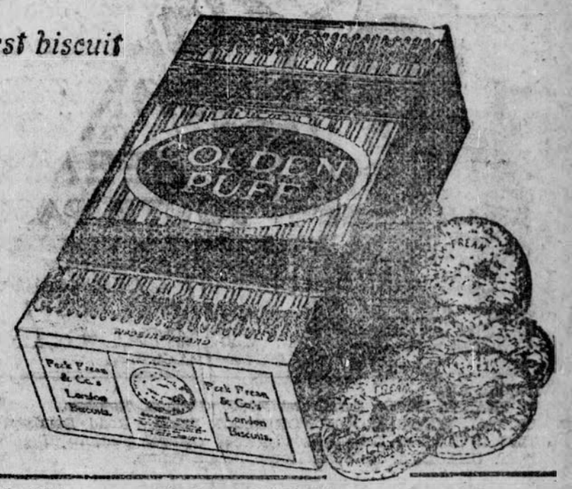
The lightest and daintiest biscuit

Golden Puff is a delicious flaky biscuit — and is excellent for general table use

Other Peek Frean varieties

Pat-a-Cake, Shortcake, P.F. Assorted, Butter Puff Cheesclets, Glaxo, etc.

MADE BY PEEK FREAN LONDON



HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Bombay and Calcutta.
T. MOTANDAS & CO., Karachi. PARRY & CO., LTD., Madras.

Support Indian Industries

EVER READY

Flashlights & Batteries

The EVER READY (India) Co. Calcutta

Smile through life

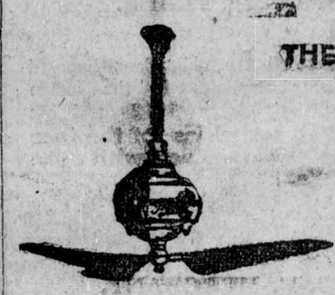
BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA

REMOVES IMPURITIES FROM BLOOD

Efficacious in all fevers & all sorts of Skin-diseases.

SOLD AT ALL DRUGGISTS & STORES

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON—
M. R. PAUL & CO.
1-3, BONFIELD'S LANE.....CALCUTTA.



THE **INDIA** FAN

MORE BREEZE HALF COST

A PURELY
'SWADESHI'
FAN DEVISED BY INDIAN INGENUITY,
and
MANUFACTURED BY INDIANS.

A Perfect Fan unsurpassed in durability, efficiency and economy.

Ask for Literatures.
Local Agents Wanted.

At full speed 20 hrs. per unit
At low speed 42 hrs. per unit

Approved and used by Government Departments and leading business houses.

Manufacturers
INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS
25, SOUTH ROAD ENTALLY CALCUTTA.

MISERY SPOTS—
—OF ECZEMA
Permanently Removed.
By
KOLLOID
STANNO-MANGANESE
INDIAN DRUG HOUSE
Bell Road, ALLAHABAD.

Sole Agents for Bombay:—
P. HARKISONDAS & CO.,
Bombay 7. 314-16. Lamington Road.

Get the package

Take the bottle

Rub the Balm

Relief is Yours!

PILES BALM

Price per tin Rs. 2-8 only.
A sure external remedy for all kinds of piles. Pain and bleeding stopped in 24 hours. Tested and certified by sufferers and eminent doctors. Dr. BELIRAM, MEMBER, PUNJAB MEDICAL COUNCIL writes: Used all drugs and medicines without use. Your PILES BALM alone gave complete cure within one week and there is no rival to it.
PILES BALM DEPOT.
Vizagapatam, (Madras Presy.).

Scientific System of Graduated
PHYSICAL CULTURE

In three languages: English, Kannada and Telugu.
9th Edition, 70th Thousand.
IT IS FREE—

This will show you some of my remarkable achievements in Health-building exercises many pages with nice photographs of myself and a number of my pupils.

All I ask is the price of Postage —As. 2. Order for a copy at once

Prof. M. V. KRISHNA RAO,
P. O. Basavangudi, BANGALORE

Paying Investment

The investment of the small sum of One Rupee in the purchase of a tin of the

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will bring you improved health and strength by which you will be able to make the best use of your money.

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

A. S. DIAS & CO.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY No. 1.

The "Challenge Suit"

We beg to announce to our Customers that we have just received a large consignment of Superior Dress Suitings, Cashmere, China Silk, Palm Beach, Indian Silk, Indian-Suitings, Tussore, and various shades, Inspection invited.

	Rs.
The Challenge Semi Suit	95/-
Indian Royal Palm Beach Suit	15/-
Indian Royal Office Suit C.T.	10/-
Indian Royal Office Trouser	4/8

OPENING OF COTTON BALES

Introduction Of A New Machine

A new type of bale opener has recently been introduced by Dobson and Barlow, Ltd., Bolton. The machine, in many respects, is similar to the ordinary hopper bale opener, a special correspondent writes in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial." A patent super opening and cleaning medium has, however, been incorporated in order to improve the opening and cleaning capacity of the machine. The principle on which this high-draft bale opener, as it is termed, has been designed is that the cotton is subjected to an intense combing and cleaning—actions which are supplementary to those obtaining in the ordinary design of bale opener. Although the super opening and cleaning medium is particularly recommended for single-process installations it is claimed that it can easily be applied to existing bale openers as a self-contained unit.

The hopper part of the new opener remains unaltered in design and the medium is placed below the stripping roller at the front side of the spicked elevating lattice. The cotton, which is removed from the spikes of the lattice, is allowed to fall into a small compartment or hopper containing at its base a spiked roller and feed plate. These two parts are responsible for the delivery of the cotton from the miniature hopper or "reserve box." The spiked roller rotating slowly, delivers the cotton to a second but smaller inclined spiked lattice which, on account of its higher rate of movement, effects an intense combing action on the sheet of cotton presented by the spiked roller and feed plate. It is at this point that the medium performs its most useful function.

The cotton taken up by the second inclined lattice is removed when passing round the top lattice block by the main stripping roller which serves for both spiked lattices. Thence the cotton is drawn on to the cage of an aspirator system, subsequently to be removed by an auxiliary stripper. The fan of the aspirator mechanism also serves to extract the dust from the hopper part of the bale opener. The machine is furnished with a device whereby, if necessary, the super opening and cleaning medium can be eliminated, in which case the cotton removed by the stripping roller from the main spiked lattice is diverted by a by-pass plate from the miniature hopper to the second spiked lattice. From the latter it is removed by the main stripper and drawn on to the aspirator cage in the manner described. The facility with which the medium can be cut out or introduced is a decided advantage.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.):—

Bombay, July 14.

PRICES PER TON.

China Clay, best quality Rs. 73; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

PRICES PER CWT.

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 7-4; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-12; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 5-8; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 4-15; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 7-14; Dextrine (Potato) white Rs. 10-6; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-2; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 7-12; Bleaching Powder, Electro German small packing Rs. 7-12; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 8-4; Sodium Sulphide German small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide German large packing Rs. 8-4; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 36-8; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 31-8; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 32-8; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 26-8.

PRICES PER LB.

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-0; Formalde-hyde Rs. 0-5-6.

Rotary Hammer For Chipping

A series of trials were recently carried out on a liner in Tilbury Docks with the Alphag electric chipping hammer, a Dutch invention which should overcome many of the difficulties of paint chipping and effect a great reduction in labour costs. The hammer works on the rotary system, the head consisting of three or more treble sets of special steel blades which work loosely to avoid injuring plates or rivets. This head makes 2,800 revolutions a minute and is able to remove any rust, fouling, or paint from ships plating. Apart from the safety to riveting the hammer throws all dust clear of the operator and so obviates any necessity for wearing goggles. In a few minutes the hammer-head can be changed according to the work in hand, and should a blade break or wear down it can be rapidly replaced. As one hammer does the work of from 20 to 25 men, it should prove invaluable to repairers, especially when working on rush jobs.—"M. G. Commercial"

A PILGRIMAGE OF YOUTH

Assembling Of Worlds Conference Of Y. M. C. A.

In the world of youth at the present moment all roads lead to Toronto, Canada, for towards that meeting-place delegates are travelling from Young Men's Christian Associations in some fifty countries. Among these converging forces from the various national movements a contingent is on the way from this country, representing the National Union of Y. M. C. As of India, Burma and Ceylon. There have been many World Conferences of the Y. M. C. A., since that which met in Paris in 1855 to form the World's Alliance, the latest having been held in 1926, when for the first time after the war young men of all nations met in counsel at Helsingfors in Finland. But the conference now in process of assembling from the five continents is the first of its kind to be held in America, and is also unique in the elaboration of its plan.

The first act will open in Toronto on July 27th, when the delegates will meet for a week in two gatherings held concurrently, the Young Men's Assembly and the Boys' Workers' Assembly. Then after the Toronto meetings are finished, the delegation will travel in a body across the frontier into the United States, as if reversing the historic hegira, to the final Mecca of their pilgrimage, at Cleveland, Ohio. Here on August 4th the second act of this eventful history will be staged, when on the anniversary of the outbreak of the World War there will be opened in the City Auditorium of Cleveland the Twentieth World Conference of the World's Alliance of Young Men's Christian Associations, which it is hoped will give the movement throughout the world a lead with regard to its message and mission.

The central theme of the Cleveland Conference will be, "The World Task of the Y. M. C. A.—Youth's Adventure with God"; as if to challenge at the outset the rising tide of secularism. A Danish leader of the movement has put the problem in a sentence, "If God 'is', then the whole meaning of life is changed"; and it will be the business of these Conferences of the Young Men to think out the bearing of the christian view of God and the World upon the life of youth in the world of to-day, and upon the policy and programme of the Association.

Indian sympathisers will follow with special interest the younger members of the delegation, Raj Chatterji of Delhi, P. T. Thomas of Trivendrum, Prakasam of Madras, Lawrence Issaac of Bangalore and George Isaac of Lahore. It is hoped that the Indian delegation, chosen to represent the rank and file as well as the leadership of the movement in this country, will make a distinctive contribution to the deliberations of the conference, and bring back with them a new vision of what the Y. M. C. A. can do for India.

FORECAST OF COTTON PRICES.

Bombay, July 13.

Mr. M. D. Lavingia, Camp Indore has sent the following forecast of Cotton prices based on the study of charts indicating approaching buying and selling waves:—

Cotton market fell from 7-7-30 upto 9-6-31. New York January 13.02 to 8.18 cents July. Broach May from Rs. 231 to Rs. 175.

Turning point reached on 9th June 1931. New York July 8.18c. Broach May Rs. 175.

This price is not to be seen again for good many years with ample flow of currency and credit to maintain overproduction.

Market rises in the same manner from 9-6-31 upto 25-5-32 from 8.18 to 13.02 Broach May from Rs. 175 to Rs. 250/.

8-6-31 to 9-7-31 July 8.18 to 10.12 Broach May Rs. 175 to 210.

9-7-31 to 16-7-31 Oct. 10.42 to 9.64 Broach May Rs. 210 to 194.

16-7-31 to 13-9-31 Oct. 9.64 to 11.68 Broach May Rs. 194 to 234.

13-9-31 to 13-12-31 Janry. 11.68 to 9.53 Broach May Rs. 234 to 188.

It is doubtful whether Broach will fall to 188/. It may turn up from Rs. 200/.

13-12-31 to 25-1-31 March 9.53 to 11.25 Broach May 188 to 222.

25-1-32 to 22-2-32 May 11.25 to 10.63 Broach May 222 to 208.

22-2-32 to 25-5-32 May 10.63 to 13.02 Broach May 208 to 250/.

Cotton buying points:—8.18, 9.64. 9.53. 10.63.

Cloth selling points:—10.12, 11.68 11.25. 13.02.

Rely more on turning points of prices than on those of dates.

CORPORATION AND NATIONAL FLAG.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I as one of the spectators (one of his own community) was staggered at the lack of respect displayed by the President of the Corporation when, on Monday, some Desh Sevikas with dute dignity, peacefully, quietly non-violently and without any active demonstration slipped into the hall before the Flag resolution was moved, and stood quietly with their dearest objects in their hands, and which to the surprise of all, were insistently asked by him to be immediately put down. This was not only an insult to the Desh Sevikas but to the nation which the President forgot. Some of us thought that the flag was a red rag to him, and he was not at all in sympathy with the resolution. I cannot but admire the bold and upright stand by our true patriot, Mr. Nariman, fearlessly taken up to vindicate the honour of the flag and thus of the nation. Mr. Nariman was rightly applauded by every spectator in the hall and gallery for the resistance offered to the President. In spite of the success (if we at all call it a success) of the diehards to get the motion adjourned, the triumph of the honour of the national flag was perfectly obvious and the spectators left the hall with shame on their lips for those who displayed nothing but slave mentality in voting for the adjournment and with praise for the hero of the day who successfully fought out the issue of the honour of the National Flag on the battlefield of the Corporation Hall. Congress Zindabad.—Yours etc.

R. T. GOVERNOR.

Bombay, July 14.

RETRENCHMENT

Why Retain The Bombay Suburban District?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the axe is being vigorously and rigorously applied by Government to all expenditures even to the extent of cutting down expenditure on useful works, road communications hospitals and nation building undertakings, I wonder why the Bombay Suburban District, created once for reasons only known to the authorities and continued for reasons not yet evident, should not be abolished and as such its affairs transferred to the Collectorate of Thana.

The retrenchments carried out hits hard very large number of British subjects belonging to the Presidency Town, its Suburbs and the whole Presidency. Would it not be better if preference in the matter of employment is given to this class of people over Non-British Subjects who seek employment and are willing to get any job at any remuneration?—Yours, etc.

"PRY"

Orlem Vila Malad July 14.

"MARKET FOR CHEMBUR"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to a letter from Mr. Jaganath Ramchandra Chemburkar which appeared in your paper of the 9th inst. must confirm that the resolution he moved at the meeting at which I presided was exactly in accordance with that which he has mentioned in his letter under reference. It was only possible to publish the text of his resolution in the report which was sent to your paper, but there was little difference in the substance of the same.

Respecting the second para of Mr. Chemburkar's letter, it is ridiculous for him to say that the meeting at which I presided was unconstitutional, notwithstanding the fact that he took part in the proceedings of the meeting in question.—Yours, etc.

G. E. JONES.

Hindi-Speaking Residents' Conference

The General Secretary of the above Conference writes: —

At a meeting of the Working Committee (Provisional) of the Reception Committee of the above Conference it was unanimously decided to hold the 1st Session of the Bombay Hindi-Speaking Residents' Conference on Saturday and Sunday the 8th and 9th of August 1931. Babu Purshottam Das Tandon was unanimously nominated President-elect of the Conference. The venue (place) was not decided but in all probability the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay is likely to be the Choice.

The next meeting of the Working Committee will meet at the offices of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce Ltd. Kalbadevi Road on Sunday 19th instant) at 8 p.m. (S. T.).

"What a splendid dhobi you must have to make all your washing so beautifully white!"

"Dhobi? Why, I washed all these myself with 501 soap."

TATA OIL MILLS Co. Ltd.
Address Enquiries to
POST BOX 202, BOMBAY.

501 SOAP

GARLICK & Co.

Including GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
ENGINEERS, IRON FOUNDERS AND TILE MANUFACTURERS
Jacoby Circle, BOMBAY.

Makers of Steel Tanks and all kinds of Structural Work.

ORNAMENTAL CAST IRON WORK GATES, RAILINGS, STAIRCASES, LAMP-POSTS, STANDPOSTS. HYDRANTS PIPES.

ALL MUNICIPAL REQUIREMENTS

Tel. 'GARLICK. Tel. No. 41001.'

DO YOU WISH TO INCREASE YOUR STRENGTH?

Glory of a Man is his STRENGTH. If you really wish to increase your STRENGTH, BRAIN POWER, NERVE POWER or ORGANIC POWER, please take at once—

DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY, HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc., etc. They are like Magic. These Pills increase Memory, Brain Power and nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 Days.

DR. PAUL & CO. Chemists, 4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency, MOHAN Building, Girgaon, S. Roy & Co., Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn., Grant Road, Bombay. Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co., KALKA-DEVI Rd. BOMBAY

DEALERS IN
STATIONERY. For Office and School use.
DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS—
For Artists, Art Students, Technical and Engineering College, etc.
SURVEYING & ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.
Levels, Theodolites, Prismatic Compasses, Staves and all other Drawing Office Articles and Instruments,
Price List Free on Application.

FREE TREATMENT FOR
LEPROSY

UNDER SPECIAL DIET.
All kinds of Sores treated free without Operation.
DON'T SPEND MONEY IN VAIN FIRST TRY, THEN BUY.

50,000 Free

Sample packets for LEUCODERMA.
It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packwill be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission to:—

J. RAM,
C/o PANDIT KRIPARAM,
6, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, District HOWRAH.

MIND YOUR **Eye**

Try Nature's own remedy Seller's Regd. Lotus Brand LOTUS HONEY, for all eye troubles even Cataract, etc. Safe, Sure, World-wide Reputed and Tested. BEWARE! CHEAP IMITATION. Insist on SELLER'S the only Time-Tried Brand. Don't be misled by 'Just As Good.' Of all Chemists, Descriptive Literature Free.
Obtainable at all Chemists, THOMPSON & TAYLOR, LTD., Bombay.

COLIC PAIN

Instantly cured by one dose of "COLIC-CURE" Per Pot Re. 1-8; 3 Pots Rs. 4. SREE OUSHADHALAYA, Dacca, (Bengal).

CURE FOR OBESITY
SLIMOIDS
"SLIMOIDS" are a combination of harmless ingredients scientifically prepared, and possessing properties unequalled for the speedy absorption of adipose tissue.
ITS INCONVENIENCE
In these days of tennis, golf, and other out-door sports, the over-stout are at a grave disadvantage. At Dances too, the stout person cannot move with that ease and grace so fully enjoyed by those less fleshy.
And in many other ways during every day life, those suffering from Obesity, through THEIR enforced inactivity are unable to extract the full enjoyment of life. Re. 1-12-0 a bottle.
M. T. MADON & CO.
(Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

Any chronic RHEUMATISM will STOP in a DAY.
RHEUMINE—RHEUMATIC--TABLETS
Wonderful Formula of Dr. J. Plateau of Paris, and/or
VA-RHEUM-OIL
From a formula by great Hakim Jamaspa.
Both these excellent specifics are for the ARTICULAR, MUSCULAR and INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, STIFFNESS of JOINTS, PARALYSIS ETC.
Also invaluable for NEURALGIA, COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, CRAMPS.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS;— M. T. MADON & CO., (Corner Shop) Crawford Market, BOMBAY 3.
Poona Branch;—MADON PHARMACY, 323, Main Street, POONA.

REGINA
HAIR RESTORER
For Restoring Grey or Fading Hair to its Natural Colour.
NOT A DYE
Shake the bottle thoroughly, and apply by means of a brush or sponge, rubbing well into the roots of the hair daily until desired depth of colour is obtained. Afterwards it is only necessary to apply every few days.
REGINA TROCHIPAL HAIR RESTORER does not stain the skin or the pillow-case.
KEEPS AGE AT BAY.
M. T. MADON & CO.,
Crawford Market, — BOMBAY.

BIRTH OF TWO NEW ISLANDS

—:o:—

Are They Part Of The Lost Continent Of Atlantis?

Has the lost continent of Atlantis begun to emerge from the ocean which engulfed it ages ago? This fascinating speculation has been started by a number of Latin-American scientists, following the appearance recently of two islands of unknown size of the coast of Brazil.

A cruiser has been sent by the Brazilian Government to claim this new territory, France, in an exchange of diplomatic notes, having waived her rights in these waters.

The news has aroused considerable interest here, and earthquake experts at Washington have closely examined two ships' captains who first sighted the islands which lie in the direct route of navigation from Europe to Brazil.

Father Sohon, seismologist at Georgetown University, said today that while he doubted whether Atlantis would ever be anything more than a legend to beguile the fancy of humanity, he prophesied that a whole new archipelago as big as Japan would arise in the Southern Atlantic.

"This", he said, "is my conclusion from reports on these islands, coupled with studies in our seismographic laboratory.

"However, at this process may take as long as a few hundred thousand years to complete, it will not bother us to-day whether it is Atlantis or not."

Brazilian scientists are planning an expedition to study the islands hailed by some of them as the return of the lost Atlantis, which according to Plato, who gave the legend its great prestige, was swallowed by the sea more than eleven thousand years ago.

A large number of ships of all nationalities arriving at Rio de Janeiro have brought confirmation of the appearance of the islands which, because of their position make them a menace to shipping. They have been recorded on naval charts.

ARE WOMEN TOO HARD ON WOMEN?

That women of ability are sometimes unsuited for judicial posts because they are less merciful than men towards their own sex was suggested during the trial of Mrs. Jean Norris, New York's first woman magistrate, on charges of unfitness, says a New York message.

Judge Seabury laid before the Court statistics showing that Mrs. Norris was far harsher to women prisoners than any man magistrate in the city. She convicted, he said, 35 per cent. of the defendants brought before her in the women's court, while the average of other magistrates in the same court was 72 per cent.

The judges decided that Mrs. Norris's severity was irrelevant to the question of her fitness, and confined her trial to other charges against her.

A sensation was caused by evidence showing that the magistrate had altered the Court records to place her conduct of cases in a more favourable light.

The former Assistant District Attorney testified that Mrs. Norris had forced one defendant to give evidence against her wish, the woman being picked up and carried screaming to the witness chair.

Mrs. Norris, it was alleged, altered the court stenographer's record of this incident to make it appear that nothing unusual had happened.

The magistrate is also charged with having shares in a Bonding Company that provided bail to defendants in her court, and also with having taken money for posing for advertisement in her judicial robes. She strenuously denied these charges.

THE QUESTION OF COLOUR.

Are Europeans A Mongrel Race?

(By J. D. J.)

The Editor of the famous weekly—the London "Spectator" has been publishing for some months a series of interesting letters on "Colour Bar." Next week, we are promised the first of a series of articles on this important subject, by distinguished authorities.

In a recent issue, a writer—"An African"—told us that the Church made quite recently, an interesting discovery: it was this—"all communicants without distinction of race or colour should have access to the Holy Table of the Lord, and none should be excluded from worship in any church on account of colour or race." This writer, "An African Clergyman," informs the readers of the "Spectator" that, for years he had made fruitless efforts to get himself "ordained" by Anglican Bishops. "After completing his studies, the Principal of his Hall wrote to Bishop, asking his lordship whether he would be willing to ordain him, should he succeeed in securing a curacy in his Lordship's diocese. His Lordship replied that "On no account would he lay his hand on a black man's head." Owing to his "colour," his lordship could not "ordain" him. At the same time "the African," was expected to return to his native land and "work hard for Jesus" and "convert" the "Black Heathen" so much, for the "Fatherhood of God, and the brotherhood of Man" as taught by all the Catholic churches in their homeland.

But let us set aside, this sickening hypocrisy of the churches, and consider briefly, this question of complexion.

There is a general misconception as to the colour of the European and American races. Europe is supposed to be peopled exclusively by white men; but in reality every shade of colour is represented on that continent, from the fair complexion of the fairest of the Swedes and the Norwegians to the dark-skinned inhabitants of the Mediterranean coast, only a shade lighter than the Berbers, or Moors, on the opposite side of the sea.

Tacitus in his history spoke of the "Black Colts," and the term, so far as complexion goes, might not inappropriately be applied to the Italians. Spaniards and Portuguese, while the Basques are represented as of a still darker hue. The great Tylor says ("Anthropology" p. 67) "On the whole, it seems that the distinction of colour, from the fairest Englishman to the darkest African, has no hard and fast lines, but varies gradually from one tint to another."

When we turn to America where there is a good deal of colour prejudice among Christians to judge from the lynching of Negroes that goes on there every month, we find that the popular opinion that "all Indians" are "Red Men" and of the same hue from Patagonia to Hudson's Bay, is a gross error. Pritchard says ("Researches Into the Physical History of Mankind") "It will be easy to show that the American races show nearly as great a variety in this respect as the nations of the old continent (Europe); there are among them white races with a florid complexion, and tribes black or of a very dark hue; that their stature, figure and countenance are almost equally diversified."

Short says ("North Americans of Antiquity"): "The Menominees, sometimes called the 'White Indians,' formerly occupied the region on Lake Michigan, around Green Bay. The whiteness of these Indians, which is compared to that of white Mulattoes, early attracted the attention of the Jesuit Missionaries, and has often been commented on by travellers..... The variety of complexion is as great in South America as among the tribes of the northern part of the continent."

In the "U.S. Explorations" for a railroad route to the Pacific Ocean, we are told that, "Many of the Indians of Zuni (New Mexico) are white. They have a fair skin like the Swedes, blue eyes, chestnut or auburn hair and are very good-looking. They claim to be full-blooded Zunians and have no tradition of inter-marriage with any foreign race." Winchell and Catlin have given similar testimony in their works. Wilson describes the hair of the ancient Peruvians, as found upon their mummies as a "lightish Brown" and "of a fineness of texture which equals that of the Anglo-Saxon race."

Garcilasso, who had an opportunity of seeing the body of the king, Viracoeba, describes the hair of that monarch as 'Snow White.' Haywood tells of the discovery of three mummies in a cave, who were buried in Tennesse 2,000 years ago, in baskets as the Peruvians were buried, and "whose skin was fair and white." ("Aboriginal History of Tennesse).

The Arabs distinguished mankind into two races, one Red (ruddy), the other black. They classed themselves as among the Red men. There is evidence from the highest antiquity that, red was a sacred colour; the gods of the ancients were always painted Red, and so are most of the 'gods' of our "moderns" here in India. The "Wisdom of Solomon" refers to this rustom: "The carpenter carved it elegantly, and formed it by the skill of his understanding and fashioned it to the shape of a man..... laying it over with vermillion, and with paint, colouring it Red and covering every spot therein."

The name of the Phoenicians signifies 'red.' Himyar, the prefix of the Himyaritic Arabians, also means red, and the Arabs were painted 'red' as the Egyptian monuments. The ancient Egyptians were red men. They recognised four races of men—the red, yellow, black and white men. In the same way, we find the ancient Aryans divided mankind into four races—the white, red, yellow and black. The four castes of India were, in fact, founded upon these distinctions in colour, for the word "colour" in Sanskrit (Varna) means caste. (See Ketkar "The Four Varnas"). The red men, according to the "Mahabharata," were the Kshatriyas—the warrior caste—who were in a period far remote, engaged in a fierce contest with the whites—the Brahmans—and were nearly exterminated, although some of them survived, and from their stock Buddha was born. So that not only the Mahomedan and Christian, but the Buddhistic religion were derived from branches of the Hamitic or red stock. The great Manu was also of the red race. Tylor (Anthropology) groups the Assyrians, Phoenicians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Bretons, Andalusians, dark Welshmas, Olive brown Irishmen and people of the Caucasus into one body and designated them as "Dark Whites."

Foutaine ("How the World was Peopled") says: "If a congregation of 12 representative of Japan, China, Mongolia, Sandwich Islands, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Chickasawo, etc., were dressed alike, the most skilful anatomist could not, from their appearance separate them." Ferdinand Columbus, in his narratives of his father's voyages compares the inhabitants of Guanani to the Canary Islands, as describes the inhabitants of San Domingo as "still more beautiful and fair."

To sum up: There can be no shadow of a doubt that red, white black and yellow men have united to form the orginal population of North and South America, and there can be as little doubt that the entire population of present-day Europe and the South shore of the Mediterranean as "a Mongrel race"—(as Donnelly describes them in his classiec)—a combination in varying proportions of a dark-brown, or red race with a white race; the characteristics of the different nations depending upon the proportions in which the dark and light races are mingled, for peculiar mental and moral characteristics go with these complexions. From Palestine to Iceland and from China, right through Western Asia and Europe, to San Francisco, the blood of every tribe and nation is intermingled with all races of men. Every thing in Europe, speaks of vast periods of time, and long continued and constant interfusion of bloods, until there is not a fair-skinned man on the continent that has not the blood of a dark-skinned race in his veins and not a dark-skinned man that is not lighter in hue, from inter-mixture with the white stock.

GOD-GIFTED WONDERFUL AMULET.
HYSTERIA KAVACH
A sure remedy for Hysteria, epilepsy, tremor, catalepsy and syncope. 2 oz. Oil and Kavach Re. 1|2|-
MUKHERJEE BROTHERS.
Post Box No. 21, Dacca (Bengal)

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GIVES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

CONSTRUCTION
IS
INDIA'S
GREATEST NEED

HELP TO BUILD UP THE INDIA OF TOMORROW

BY INSISTING ON BUYING ONLY

THE BEST SWADESHI PRODUCTS

YOU WILL FIND INDIA'S FINEST PRODUCTS

AT

BOMBAY'S CENTRAL STORE

FACING FLORA FOUNTAIN.

SWADESHI

WORLD MOVEMENT FOR SOCIAL EQUALITY

Miss Shephard Stresses Need Of Protection

The Executive Council of the Bombay Vigilance Association at their monthly meeting held at the Secretariat on Friday (10th inst.) had the opportunity of listening to an interesting discourse by Miss Shephard of the Calcutta Vigilance Association.

Miss Shephard referred to the great interest which women in India were now taking in affairs concerning their sex; they were prepared to take the responsibility of working patiently and steadily to amend the laws relating to prostitution, and were thus taking their due share in the world movement for social equality.

While stressing the importance of adequate legal protection for women, she said that education was equally necessary. There was a great need for a concentrated educational propaganda to convince people that the policy for which the Vigilance Association stood was sound. They came across many persons, particularly among medical men, who still thought that segregation of prostitutes in a vice area and their compulsory medical examination was the only remedy. A vice area gave rise to commercial traffic in women and girls and its existence was a constant source of temptation to the unmarried in great cities. Of the 47 nations which had previously sanctioned tolerated areas 40 had abolished the system, and there were now only seven nations which still countenanced it. The League of Nations' report on the International Traffic in Women of 1927 clearly demonstrated the futility of segregation and compulsory medical examnation. As regards the provision of medical relief for venereal disease, she referred to the tremendous amount of infantile mortality in India due to congenital syphilis and urged the extension of such relief. She thought that the educational course in schools should include a course of civics and the teaching of the history of the world movement for sex equality.

Substitute for China, Ceylon, etc ordinary Tea
GUJARAT PHARMACY'S
AYURVEDIC ROSE TEA
made of restorative non-addicting, inebriative herbs.
Useful to all sound and sick, child and old.
Agreeably palatable, natural Rose Colour.
¼lb. 5 Ans. 1 lb. Re. 1.
Gujarat Pharmacy's SWADESHI
"PROFULLA" TOOTH PASTE
-No Soap ..... Price -/8/- ..... No FAT
Wonderful manifestation in Dental Paste, Armoury. Do Try
BOMBAY—Kalbadevi Road, Hathi Building.
POONA AGENT—C. POPATLAL & CO., MOTI CHAWK

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO.; LTD.
25 per cent of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

No Home Need be Plagued with BED BUGS —If SKIT Is Used Regularly...
SKIT
Kills
BED BUGS, Flies, Mosquitoes.
Managing Agents :—
B. ROY & Co.,
11B, Ramkrishna Das Lane, CALCUTTA.
India's Indigenous PRODUCT.

FOR GENITO-URINARY COMPLAINTS
USE "SHANTAVAN'
For particulars write to:—
REDKER AGENCY, Bombay No. 4

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Opening ceremony of Vallabh Gally, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas presiding, 5 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—11-45 a.m. Gramophone Records.

6-45 p.m.—Snatak Jamu Danis stories in Gujerati

9-20 p.m.—Prof. N. Vyas' classical programme (with D. Parwatker). zz

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA.—Under the auspices of Mahavira Studen s' Union Mr. M. C. Chagla will deliver a lecture on "Students and Politics" to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in the Vidyalaya lecture Hall at Gowalia Tank.

MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

Under the auspices of the Mahavira Students' Union Mr. Jamnads Mehta will deliver a lecture on Sunday at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya Hall at Gowalia Tank on "The Repudiation of Debts." Mr. Manu Subedar will preside.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.—Swami Onkarsachhidanandji will deliver series of lectures on Hindusim and Superstition in the premises of Dhanwantary Nursing Home, Frere Road, corner of Fort Street, near G.P.O., at 8-30 a.m. on Sunday (19th inst.).

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE

The study circle of the Vile Parle Youth League will meet as usual to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at the residence of the President, Mr. Ajitrai Mehta, Juhu Road, Vile Parle. Non-members may also attend.

GIRGAUM CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—Mr. J. P. Mulay will deliver his second lecture on "Accounts and Balance Sheet" to the students of the Secretaries Training Class conducted by the Girgaum Co-operative Institute to-day (Saturday) at 6.0 p.m., at the Maratha High School, near Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay.

"D" WARD PICKETERS

All the "D" Ward Congress Committee picketers are requested to be present in the Congress House at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) to receive the new badges.

MAHARASHTRIYA LADIES' COOP. CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.—The Annual General Meeting of the Maharashtriya Ladies' Coop. Credit Society Ltd. will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. at the Mathibai Kanya Shala, Anand Bhuwan, Girgaon Back Road.

MOSLEM YOUTH LEAGUE

The general meeting of the Moslem Youth League will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. at the Youngmen's Cutchi Memon Association Hall, Bhindi Bazaar, when Mr. Emall Haji Kassam Rokaria will preside. Among other items, the question of amalgamation with the Muslim Students Brotherhood will be discussed.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "Rural Uplift" and Prof. P. A. Wadia, on "Problems of Poverty" at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

The students of the class will visit the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage on Sunday (19th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

CHILDREN'S HEALTH.—Under the auspices of the Bombay Schools Committee, Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath, Medical Officer, Municipal Schools, will speak on "To neglect children's health is to commit a sin against society, country and God" in the Arthur Bridge Municipal Marathi Boys' School Hall, on Sunday the 19th July 1931 at 9 a.m.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—An urgent meeting of the Members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Union Rooms to-day (Saturday) at 7.30 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the present policy of Government of causing retrenchment in the medical-relief of this city by curtailing the available beds in the hospitals, the diet of the patients and the honoraria paid to the medical staff.

CENTRAL BOARD OF BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.—A general meeting of the above board held at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at its office under the presidentship of Sjt. Gajendranath G. Sherman. It panel a resolution dissolving its Managing Committee and also office bearers and electing Secretary and one treasurer for the time being. It elected Sjt. Amutlal J. Sheth and Sjt. Harkishendas N. Bhovsar, Secretaries and Sjt. Damji Lalji Patel as Treasurer.

SIMLA, July 17.

The Viceroy received the Maharaja of Rewa to-day.—A. P.

NEW VALLABH GALLY

TO BE OPENED TO-DAY

The opening ceremony of the new Vallabh Gally and the branch of Lallubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank in the Swadeshi market, Kalkadevi will be performed by Sir Lallubhai Samaldas to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m.

A. I. C. C Meeting In Bombay

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The first meeting of the new All-India Congress Committee will be held in Bombay on Thursday (6th prov.) and succeeding days. The spacious Hall of the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya in Gowalia Tank has been fixed for the purpose of the meeting. The Hall is centrally situated, and can be approached by tram, bus or train from all parts of Bombay.

Besides A. I. C. C. members, accommodation will be made for visitors and the Press also. Visitors will be admitted on tickets which will be available at the Congress House three days before the meeting. The Bombay P. C. C. is making lodging and boarding arrangements for such of the members as will like to avail themselves of these facilities and would intimate to us before the 1st of August.

GANDHI SEVA MANDAL

A meeting of the managing committee of the above Mandal will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the residence of Sjt. Y. G. Patil to consider ways and means to carry out the programme of the Mandal.

Enthusiastic workers of the above Mandal went out last Sunday for Khaddar-hawking in some of the Khndke Buildings, and within two hours effected sales worth Rs. 70. Workers of the Khadi Department will again go round for khadi-hawking on Sunday.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Mr. S. V. Deshpande writes:—The head office of the All-India Trade Union Congress is temporarily located at 23|1, Harrison Road, Calcutta. All correspondence addressed to the General Secretary should be directed to this address.

INDIAN STATES REPUBLIC LEAGUE

Under the joint auspices of the "Indian States Republic League," and the "Rajputana Central India Praja Mandal" a public meeting of the States' people, and sympathisers will be held at Hira Baug, (C. P. Tank) to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p. m. to protest against the success committed in Bundi the autocracy of the Jamsaheb against his subjects and the Jodhpur States's order prohibiting in carrying out the Congress programme. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

The Bal-Balika and part-time workers of the H. S. Dal Bombay should come at the Congress House on Sunday at 5 a.m. to take rounds of Prabhat-Phery in the city. It will start from the Congress House and will go through Girgaon, Thakurdwar, C. P. Tank, Girgaon Back Road, Churni Road, Grant Road, and Lamington Road. After reaching Congress House there will be a Flag-salutation Ceremony.

STOP PRESS

BURMA AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

RANGOON, July 17.

U. Chit Hlamg, President of the General Council of Burmese Associations (Chit Halaing Section) has addressed a cable to the Secretary of State for India strongly opposing a separate Conference for Burma's constitutional future and requesting that the Indian Round Table Conference be enlarged so as to provide therein adequate representation of anti-separationists whose claims were disregarded last time; and also claiming that anti-separationists should be in a majority in the enlarged Burmese delegation on the ground of their overwhelming majority.—A.P.

ENHANCED TAX WITHDRAWN

MADRAS, July 17.

The Pudukottah Darbar has announced that the enhanced tax which was the cause of Wednesday's riots, will be withdrawn.—A.P.

Maulana Sheikh Haji Abdul Kasim Nazfi

DEATH AT "KERBALA".

The Khoja Shia Ishna-Ashri community has learnt with great regret the sad demise of Maulana Sheikh Haji Abul Kasim Nazfi at "Karbala" on Thursday. The "Zairat" ceremony will take place to day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Khoja Musjid. The community has declared a hartal and all business run by the members of the community will be suspended as a mark of respect for the deceased leader.

VOLUNTEERS MOURN MAULANA'S DEATH.

THE KHOJA SHIA ISHNA-ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS mourns for the sudden death of Maulana Sheikh Haji Abul Kasim Nazfi and conveys its heart-felt condolence to the bereaved family.

MONSOON STRONG AND ACTIVE

POONA, July 17.

The monsoon has been strong from west United Provinces to west Central Provinces, and active in Konkan, north Deccan, from east Central Provinces to Bengal and in Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, west United Provinces, west Central India, Central Provinces, east Rajputana, Konkan, north Hyderabad, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, east United Provinces, east Central India, east and north Punjab, Gujerat, Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, and Malabar.

A few falls also occurred in Kashmir, southeast Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts rainfall are: Akyab, three inches; Kyaukpyu, one and half; Rangoon, one; Toungoo, Bhamo, threequarters; Darjeeling three; Cherrapuni, Cuttack two; Cox's Bazar, Jessore, Saugor Island, Daltongunj, Dharbanga one and half; Chandbali, Purnea one; Sandheads three quarters; Indore, Pachmarhi, Saugor four; Mussoorie, Hoshangabad two; Jhansi, Khandwa one and half; Dehra Dun, Neemuch, Jubbulpore, Pendra, Kanker, Chanda one; Agra, Bareilly, Bhopal, three quarters; Mainpuri, Guna, Seoni, Amraoti, half; Kotah three; Dalhousie, Dohad two; Ambala, Jaipur, Udaipur one; Jhalarpatan, three quarters; Simla, Dharampur, Veraval half; Sonamarg, Mount Abu quarter; Mahableshwar, five; Khandala three; Ratnagiri, Salem, two; Karwar, Nizamabad one and half; Bombay one, Belgaum three quarters.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in Gujerat and along and near eastern Himalayas. Monsoon will continue active from Konkan and north Deccan to United Provinces in northeast India and Burma.

Heavy Rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will continue from west Central Provinces to west United Provinces and extend in Punjab Hills during next thirty-six hours.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 17.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 17-7-31, Colaba Pt. 1.03"; Fort 1.80"; J. J. Hospital 1.57".

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 35.97; Fort 38.60; J. J. Hospital 38.83.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 32.42; Fort 35.77; J. J. Hospital 32.07.

Total for the corrseponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 39.95; Fort 53.09; J. J. Hospital 42.38.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 17.

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 17-7-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.662 inches ('009 below normal)'

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .035 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.8 degrees (1.3 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (1.3 below normal).

HOTEL KEEPER SENTENCED FOR GAMBLING

Piyarelal Gokulprasad, a Hindu hotel-keeper was found guilty of gambling in a common gaming house and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or in default one week's simple imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court. Babu Radhabihari who was also charged with the same offence was acquitted.

The prosecution story was that Sub-Inspector Savant raided the tea shop belonging to the first accused, on June 9 last. A bogus customer with marked coins was sent to the shop with instructions to bet on the figures 4, 6 and 8. On a signal being given by the informant the shop was raided and both the accused were found inside and put under arrest.

The Magistrate on the evidence before him convicted the first accused and sentenced him as above. It was clear from the evidence he said that two marked coins were found when the shop was raided. As regards the second accused the Magistrate held there was not sufficient evidence against him and therefore acquitted him.

USING WIRELESS SET WITHOUT LICENSE

Restaurant Owner Fined Rs. 40

Mr. A. V. Prabhu, owner of a restaurant at Dadar was placed before the 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Thursday on a charge of having set up wireless receiving apparatus, without a license under sections 4 and 20 of the Indian Telegraph Act.

Mr. S. K. Banerjee Wireless Inspector visited the place and found a wireless receiving set without a license.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 40/.

Mr. Banerjee conducted the prosecution and Mr. A. J. L. Gonet, M. B. E. Assistant Postmaster-General watched the proceedings on behalf of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

INQUEST OVER PATHAN'S DEATH.

Hearing Adjourned.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Astamkhan Manzoo, a Pathan who was alleged to have been fatally stabbed in his room at Nagpada was held by the Bombay City Coroner on Friday.

A tandal employed in a ship where the deceased used to work gave evidence. He stated that the suspect in the case one Firdoz came to him on Friday and told him that he (suspect) had an altercation with the deceased and had stabbed him. Witness detained him leaving him in charge of another man and then he went to Nagpada where he saw a crowd including a police officer gathered around the body of the deceased. The police accompanied the witness and arrested the suspect in the room of the witness.

The inquest was adjourned till Saturday.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE

Wali Mahomed Ashraf (30), a Mahommedan who was placed before a Special Jury charged with conspiracy, dacoity and murder, was sentenced to transportation for life by Hon. Mr. Justice Murphy on Friday. The accused it was alleged, took part in the dacoity which took place at Chhakatawadi on 25th October last. While the dacoits were being persued, the accused stabbed in darkness one of his accomplices named Majidkhan who died on the spot. He also stabbed Bhau Govind one of his persuers. The accused was arrested on 20th November in the Alexandra Dock. On his having made certain statements, the accused was given pardon by Mr. Brown, the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court. He retracted the statement later on, and therefore was charged as above. The jury found him guilty and was sentenced to transportation for life.

"JUST IMAGINE."

AT 10 A.M. TO-DAY.

The Rialto management are showing "Just Imagine" at 10 a.m. to-day for the last time to enable those who were unable to obtain seats hitherto to see it.

OUR SUNDAY EDITION

The Sunday Edition of the *Bombay Chronicle* will henceforward, contain 44 pages instead of 36.

The coming issue has seven illustrated pages, besides several interesting and original articles on a variety of subjects.

The "Head and Tail" Competition, in which big cash prizes are being offered, also commences this week.

DON'T MISS YOUR COPY!

THE TRADE UNION SPLIT

Deshpande's Version

Mr. S. V. Deshpande writes:—

Many misleading reports and statements have appeared in the press about the Calcutta Sessions of the All-India Trade Union Congress. As is well-known, Mr. S. C. Bose walked out with his group from the meeting of the Executive Council on the 5th July. Facts concerning this walk-out have been published in a statement which was issued immediately by several members of the Executive Council and printed in the "Advance" on the 6th instant and later reproduced by other papers. Since Mr. S. C. Bose had abdicated his functions as President by this sudden walk-out without formal adjournment of the house, the remaining office-bearers present in Calcutta, including three vice-presidents, the General Secretary and the two assistant secretaries (i.e. all except Messrs. Bose and Kandalkar) convened a meeting of the E. C. on the 6th instant at 8 a.m. at Albert Hall. The meeting finished its work by 10-30 a.m. without any incident. The report to the contrary that the meeting was broken up is entirely false. The Executive Council decided at this meeting to call the open session at Matiaburj the same evening. Matiaburj is a workers' area in South Calcutta in the midst of jute and cotton mills and dockyards. Mr. Bose in a statement says that this place is far away from Calcutta. The ex-Mayor's knowledge of his city seems to be limited to its bourgeois localities. Matiaburj is only as far away from Calcutta as Parel from Bombay. The open session at Matiaburj was attended by five thousand workers besides delegates from 23 Unions, including the Girni Kamgar Union, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Bengal Jute Workers' Union, the East India Railway Workers' Union, the Golmuri Tinplate Workers' Union, the Bombay Municipal Workers' Union, the Calcutta Carters' Union, etc. Mr. Bose seems to have an exaggerated notion of the credulity of people when he makes bold to call these 'bogus' Unions. After this session finished its work, Mr. Bose and his group awoke to belated wisdom and issued a notice in the "Liberty" which appeared in the morning on the 7th instant that the Executive Council would meet at the Town Hall on the same day at 7 a.m. and the open session at the same place at 9 a.m. The Town Hall was, of course, the erstwhile Mayor's stronghold. Workers were obviously not expected to hear the deliberations of the select elite gathered in this place, for it was a working day, 9 a.m. was working time, and the Town Hall was miles away from the work-places or residences of workers. It was all smooth sailing at the Town Hall. Mr. Ruiker, whom the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union refused to nominate as its delegate to the Calcutta session although he happens to be the President of that Union, was elected President of this Town Hall Trade Union Congress. But it was a little too late. The workers had already elected Comrade D. B. Kulkarni, the well-known worker-leader of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, as President in the Session that had been held the previous day at Matiaburj in the workers' locality.

So now in outward appearance there are two rival bodies calling themselves the All-India Trade Union Congress. Only one of them can be the genuine A. I. T. U. C. and the other must be bogus. Developments in the next few days will remove all confusion about the matter, but the position is already pretty clear.

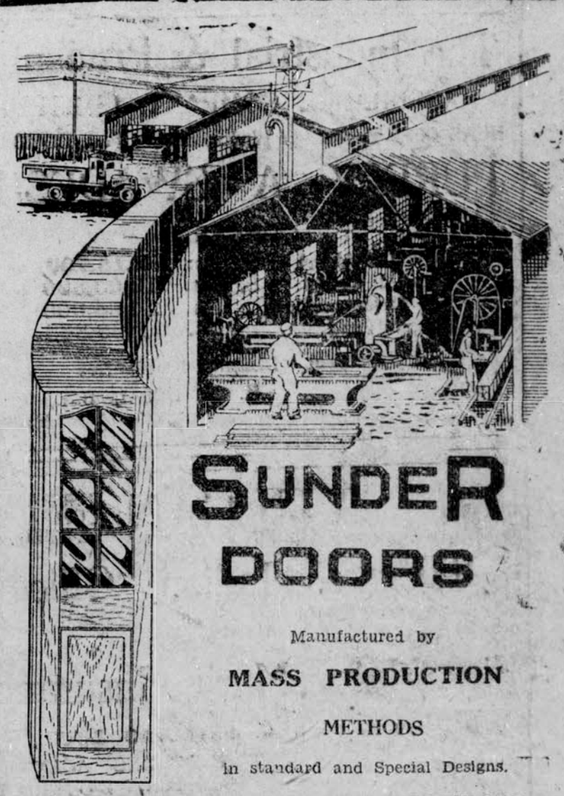
It is by now obvious that one of these T. U. C.'s is a nationalist body, while the other is a class organisation of workers. Mr. Bose himself cannot quarrel with the label attached to his organisation. In his closing speech at the Town Hall he thundered forth against the 'anti-Congress, and what is more, anti-Gandhi utterances and activities' (quotation from report in "Liberty," 10-7-31) of the group that had defeated his sabotaging manouevre by carrying through the open Session on the previous day. In another statement printed in the "Liberty" (12-7-31) he declares in unequivocal terms: "Till the last we shall endeavour to maintain friendly relations between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Trade Union Congress." The "Amrit Bazar Patrika" correctly describes the aim of Mr. Bose's group as being to make the T. U. C. 'a tail of the Indian National Congress.' The other organisation which claims to be the genuine A. I. T. U. C. has no such aim and stands for no such policy. On the contrary it has denounced the Gandhi-Irwin pact and the Round Table Conference which are to-day the main planks in the National Congress platform. It has denounced all reformist bourgeois nationalists within the Trade Union Movement. Such an organisation will naturally be condemned by the patriotic nationalists. But it so happens that the Trade Union Movement is a workers' movement, and so the choice between the two organisations lies with the Working Class.

How did the Calcutta split come about in the form in which it actually did? The question is only of form, because in one form or another the split was inevitable, and was foreseen by all those who saw the constant clashes between nationalist elements and militant working class elements within the T. U. C. ever since the Nagpur session. There was a clear cut division in the Executive Council of the A. I. T. U. C. from the opening sitting on the 3rd instant. Fifty-five members were present, including eight office-bearers. Mr. S. C. Bose gave a presidential ruling that till the credentials were finally examined and accepted, each Union would be represented on the basis of membership accepted at the Nagpur session. Thus the G. K. U. had four votes. But Mr. Bose thought it convenient to allow it only two votes, for it was not Mr. Kandalkar's G. K. U., but the genuine G. K. U. Again one representative of the Golmuri Tinplate Workers Union who had brought the necessary credentials was excluded by Mr. Bose from the meeting, his fault being that he did not belong to Mr. Bose's group. On the other hand a gentleman who had no credentials and was not even a member of that Union was allowed by presidential fiat to represent it. Thus Mr. Bose's group gained by four votes in comparative strength. In spite of this it was in the minority by one vote. But the all-powerful president had a casting vote and had no scruples to use it on every occasion possible. This was what led to the deadlock. Instead of finding a way out of it Mr. Bose quietly walked out. His excuse is the entrance of 'rowdies' into the Hall. Of course, to Mr. Bose, the brave carters of Calcutta are 'rowdies.' The dignified gentleman could not conescend to address these 'rowdy' workers. But they could have at least adjourned the meeting to a definite time and place. They did nothing of the sort. Instead, the Reception Committee asked those delegates who did not belong to Mr. Bose's group to vacate the premises provided for them, and made no alternative arrangements. Under these circumstances, who was responsible for obstructive tactics? These obstructive tactics were frustrated by the meeting of the Executive Council and the open Session on the 6th instant. Mr. Bose had no right to call the E. C. and the open session again on the 7th. If his contention was true that he had adjourned the meeting on the 5th instant "sine die" (He had certainly no right to adjourn the open session before it had actually met), then the next meeting could only be called by the General Secretary according to the rules. But, of course they had to stage a mock session of their own and derive satisfaction from a mock expulsion of Communists and hypnotise themselves with the idea that they had been finally rid of the 'Moscow menace'.

Mr. Bose is not able to conceal his delight at being separated from the working class group. He never expressed such satisfaction when the Joshi-Chamanlal group seceded from the T. U. C. at Nagpur. This clearly shows his affiliations. The workers will not be surprised at the reunion of the Joshi-Chamanlal spliters of Nagpur and the BoseRuiker spliters of Calcutta. The workers will stand by the genuine T. U. C. which is headed by a worker President Com. D. B. Kulkarni and which stands for rank and file working class unity and a militant working class platform.

July 16.

S. V. DESHPANDE.



SUNDER DOORS

Manufactured by

MASS PRODUCTION METHODS

in standard and Special Designs.

SUNDERDAS SAW MILLS

Timber Merchants and Manufacturers of

DOORS, WINDOWS, PICTURE FRAMES, ELECTRIC CASING AND BLOCKS, ETC.

18, Reay Road, opposite Station, BOMBAY 10.

Telephone 41187. Established 1908. Telegrams: Mountain.

MARBLE and TILES

Available in

Several Designs

With

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

GHATKOPAR MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

Vote Of Censure Resolution Passed

From a Correspondent).

GHATKOPER, July 17.

A special meeting of the general board of Ghatkopar Municipality was held this morning at 9 a.m. in the Municipal Hall when seven members of the Board were present except the President Mr. R. B. Sanghavi. Public were present to witness the proceedings of this special meeting. The Vice President Dr. Bagwe took the chair.

To the original resolution tabled by Mr. Devjibhai Naranji. Mr. Jamnadas Meghji moved the following amendment "Whereas the president has been intentionally avoiding to offer an explanation of his behaviour as complained by Mr. Chandulal V. Patdikar re: his letter dated 30|10|30 and his most objectionable way of arbitrary and autocreatic rulings as well as his high handedness in withholding the papers for unusually long time and not bringing them on the agenda of the General Board it is hereby resolved that the President has lost confidence of this Board." The amendment was then put to vote and was carried by six against one and then the amendment so passed was put to vote as original proposition and it was also carried by overwhelming majority of six against one.

Fatal Fall On Board Ship.

A Christian tally clerk named Ariel Stephen met with a fatal accident on board S.S. "Macedonia" on Wednesday afternoon. The deceased was seated in the hold of the ship and was suddenly heard crying out. A search was made with the aid of electric torches as it was dark and raining and Stephen soon found in the bottom of the hold. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died.

At the inquest held by the City Coroner on Friday the jury returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the skull caused by an accidental fall.

The Industrial & Prudential
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY
PURELY A SWADESHI
CONCERN

Capital (Paid up) ...	Rs.	2,18,700
Uncalled Capital ...	Rs.	16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund ...	Rs	24,64,000
Reserve Fund ...	Rs.	1,06,866

Permanent Disability benefits free
K. C. DESAI, B.A., LL.B.,
Manager.

The VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
100 p. c. Indian Office
FOR
Fire, Motor, Marine insurance
Apply to— J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
MANAGING AGENT,
Fort, BOMBAY.

INCOME TAX and SUPER TAX
WHY YOU SHOULD CONSULT US. Because we have successfully saved money, time and labour in thousands of cases including limited companies, firms and individuals.
You get the same advantage. Delay is dangerous.
Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
Sukhadvala Building,
Ravelin Street.
Telephone No. 22560
Tel. Add. Kadambari.

Graduates, Matriculates and Non-Matriculates!
GRADUATES can add considerably to their chances of securing lucrative and responsible positions by taking a Course in Accounting, Banking or Secretarial Practice which can be completed in 10 months.
MATRICULATES AND NON-MATRICULATES
have equal opportunities of securing high posts by taking any of our several Commerce Courses.
Free advice as to selection of Courses.
BATLIBOI'S
ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE.
NAVSARI BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, July 18, 1931.

AWAY WITH CRUTCHES.

In commending to the public the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the communal question and in carrying out his own suggestion that nationalists should cultivate opinion in favour of the resolution unobtrusively in their respective communities, Mahatma Gandhi appealed to the Hindus in particular to support the scheme unanimously, basing his appeal on this, among other grounds, that the Congress scheme "was charged with the blessings of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Sjt. Madhavrao Aney, not to speak of the other Hindu members of the Working Committee." To these blessings are now happily added those of Dr. Moonje. In a forceful statement on the subject this stalwart leader of the Maha Sabha heartily congratulates the Congress Committee on behalf of the Maha Sabha on its evolving a scheme which has "effectively vindicated" the claims of nationalism, "tempered as it is with considerations of practicability and justice to all minorities, Muslim, Hindu or Sikh". We trust Dr. Moonje will actively cultivate opinion in the Maha Sabha in favour of the scheme, especially among such of the Hindus of Sind and Punjab as may still be diffident about their status in these provinces. The doctor is naturally surprised at the residuary powers being vested in the federating States. But he hopes that, this question being essentially non-communal, the constitutionalists at the Round Table Conference would considerably improve the wording of the clause dealing with this point. We ourselves have often expressed our views in favour of the residuary powers being retained in the Federal Government. But we think it unnecessary at this stage to discuss the details of the question, as we share Dr. Moonje's hope that at the London Conference that question will be decided mainly on non-communal grounds. Besides, it is easy enough to improve the Working Committee's suggestion by, among other ways, starting with as exhaustive lists of Central and Provincial subjects as human ingenuity can suggest and by vesting the Central Government with all requisite powers for maintaining peace in the country for concurrent legislation and for general supervision of the provinces. With regard also to the clause about the Public Services, which does not fully satisfy Dr. Moonje, we think it possible for the R. T. Conference to find out a formula satisfactory to the minority communities and at the same time duly safeguarding the interests of efficiency. It may be noted in this connection that much of the craze for Government posts will vanish when the Congress rule of a maximum salary of Rs. 1,000 comes to be enforced.

It is not altogether surprising that in a statement issued to the press Mr. Shaukat Ali says that he is "much disappointed" with the Congress scheme and that "the Muslim community would not accept it." It is significant, however, that he confines his specific criticism to the proposal of joint electorates, but even as regards that he says: "I speak the truth and not what I think was the best for the Muslims in my opinion." If he suggests that in his own opinion joint electorates are the best for the Muslims, we wish that, true to his convictions he would join the Muslim Nationalists in cultivating opinion in favour of such electorates. Instead he does injustice to his community by stating that to be able to make a good use of joint electorates "the Muslims wanted time for preparing their men and women to understand what a vote was and how it was to be used." We have no doubt the Muslims would regard this as a libel on them. As a matter of fact, they have already made a good use of their votes in the joint electorates for local bodies in the Punjab and Bengal in spite of their comparatively weak voting strength as a result of a narrow franchise. They could certainly be trusted to do a great deal better with adult suffrage or a wide franchise approaching it. Mr. Shaukat Ali's talk of Muslim backwardness and ignorance is perhaps due to the depressing and demoralising influence of the ceaseless appeal for unnecessary and weakening concessions, miscalled safeguards. When the Muslims came to India, they were naturally an infinitesimal minority. But by sheer self-resistance, courage and resourcefulness, they worked their way up till they built a mighty Empire. What a pitiful fall for the millions of the successors of the Empire-builders to ask for all sorts of "special safeguards" when, if only they would trust themselves, they could pull with all the strength of their numbers in any open forum! We earnestly hope in their own interests, if for nothing else, the Muslims will cry halt to the weakening policy of leaning on utterly unnecessary crutches.

ABSURD.

Sir Victor Sassoon in an interview in the "Evening News of India" announces that he is bidding good-bye to India and making China "the principal centre of his commercial activities." In this message of farewell in the hospitable columns of the "Evening News," Sir Victor Sassoon provides abundant material for the die-hard politicians and Press of Britain and their cousins here to support them in their agitation against the grant of genuine Self-Government to India. The cry hypocritical and blatantly selfish has already been raised by the foreign exploiters of India's economic resources that capital will leave this country the moment Indians have an opportunity of managing their own affairs, that economic chaos and misery will ensue and that India's "Trustees" will have to shed copious tears of sorrow because they, in a mood of unwise generosity, slackened their control. Sir Victor, playing the role of a political prophet, joins this cry. He has dark and dismal forebodings of the "internal trouble" that India will have "under Swaraj." So he wishes to quit—in time. China is his new love. He certifies that although China "had her troubles for the last fifteen years," there appears to be now "every prospect of her getting out of them" and she is ready to welcome Sir Victor and industrialists who operate in "big business."

There is an admission of Sir Victor's in this connection which is illuminating. He explains that a "great deal" of the contraction of his firm's business in India was due "to the fact that they could not compete with Indian firms with small overheads." Are we to understand, then, that Sir Victor's decision to quit is not entirely due to forebodings regarding India's future but to the realisation of the fact that indigenous talent has learnt now, in the sphere of business and industry, to cope successfully with the foreign variety? The India of the future, an India that has secured genuine political and economic freedom, will be as ready as other nations which are independent, to welcome foreign capital and industrial enterprise. But just as those nations allow the operation of these foreign agencies only under certain strictly regulated conditions, the primary object of which is to safeguard the interests of their own nationals, India too will impose conditions which will welcome foreign capital and talent but which will, on no account, allow them to dominate her. Japan in the East and Czecho-Slovakia and Turkey in the West afford excellent examples of the care and foresight with which the Governments of these countries have tackled this problem.

And even in the country where Sir Victor Sassoon proposes now to employ his wealth and his business talents—we notice that the base of his operation will be Shanghai, an International Settlement under British 'protection'—the Nanking Government is not blind to the evil of foreign 'exploitation,' a word which Sir Victor, it appears, heartily dislikes. Its National Economic Planning Commission recently resolved to launch a plan of "comprehensive economic reconstruction," and Minister T. V. Soong in explaining this "example of deliberate State planning" observed that the object of such "co-ordinated and purposeful activity" was to demonstrate that "the financial resources available within the country itself for constructive development" are "greater than is ordinarily realised." In furtherance of this object of promoting rapid economic development the Nanking Government will welcome foreign financial assistance but it will be within strict Government-regulated control. And "exploitation" will be rigidly guarded against because Chapter 5, entitled the "People's Livelihood," in the Constitution of the Chinese Republic lays down that the Government "shall inaugurate the system ..... of settlement of disputes between Capital and Labour" and that "in order to improve ther conditions of work and better their economic well-being citizens of the Republic may, according to Law, form themselves into occupational organisations." There is no doubt that the Trade Union movement will advance rapidly in China and will have the assistance of a Government which bases its power on the support of the Kuomin-tang. We congratulate Sir Victor Sassoon on the good fortune that he expects in China but whatever may be the case in British-controlled Shanghai, in that vast portion of China under the control of the People's Government, it is reasonable to suppose that he will miss the kind of "exploitation" familiar in this country, and against which the children of the soil rightly protest.

Trifles

If India is to make a successful debut, as a self-governing Dominion, as an entity in the British Commonwealth of Nations, enjoying the gift and right of self-Government, then she must follow the instructions kindly issued by my confrere of the "Indian Daily Mail."

It is a detailed list of "doubts" which is admirable. But "Scrutator" has omitted the all-important "Do"—refrain carefully from acting and thinking "as a self-governing Dominion".

* * * * *

Apropos of the communal solution, the "Times of India" says, that Mr. Gandhi "must have known too that the cultivation of opinion against the scheme would be anything but unobtrusive. Mr. Shaukat Ali will see to it."

* * * * *

This is not merely wish being father to the thought. It is an exhibition of the spiritual powers that our contemporary possesses.

It willed and the world is witnessing the almost simultaneous materialisation at Bangalore.

For, Mr. Shaukat Ali HAS seen to that.

* * * * *

Talking of the Big Brother, the argument against the efficacy of Adult Suffrage, to wit, "the Muslims wanted time for preparing their men and women to understand what a vote was and how it was to be used", has convinced me deeply.

* * * * *

And whatever lingering doubt there was has been completely chased away as a result of an instructive conversation that I had last night with a family of unorganised and illiterate Muslim men and women.

I asked them what they thought of Adult Suffrage. They were obviously at sea and inquired "who is Adult Suffrage Is he a zamindar, a mill-owner or our new Magistrate"?

* * * * *

I delicately changed the topic and equally delicately broached the subject of Electorates whereat they all brightened up as if by magic.

And with one voice, they delivered an illuminating lecture on the intricacies of the Separate v. Joint Electorate. They clearly explained to me the constitutional, political and cultural implications of the one as again those of the other. And I assure you that it was an eye-opener.

* * * * *

The Hon. Shaikh Mushir Husain Kidwai wants a preliminary Indian R. T. C. to be held in India to avoid England being made the arena of the fight between Indians and Indians over controversial matters. With this purpose in view he would move a resolution in the Council of State immediately it opens on September 14—9 days after the resumption of the Federal Structure Committee.

But please don't try to look astonished. Mr. Mushir Husain Kidwai's innumerable outbursts of brilliant inspiration have been nothing if not very timely and—amusing.

* * * * *

I am grateful, on your behalf, to a correspondent who writes:—

"A philanthrophic GENTLEMAN is prepared to offer grand and substantial prizes to the readers of the "Chronicle", who send in correct solutions to the following 4 all-important questions:—

(1) WHO is the greatest level-headed and sane man at present in the city of Bombay?

(2) WHO is the greatest leaderless leader at present in the City of Bombay?

(3) WHO is the greatest politician at present in the City of Bombay?

(4) WHO is the greatest financier at present in the City of Bombay?

No Entrance Fee. No Coupons. Only Brains.

The prizes will be offered in English money.

Reasons for attributing greatness must accompany the solution".

* * * * *

I hereby launch the competition with, of course, one modification. I cannot possibly be a party to your being insulted. I know—you need not assure me, I assure you—that the opportunity of offering your tribute to your divinities publicly will be its own reward.

I have, therefore, decided to keep the filthy lucre myself and let you have the credit.

* * * * *

The results will be announced after consultation with the readers of the "Chronicle" which means that all solutions will, in the meantime, be published.

Enthusiasts are requested to be brief in their lyrics.

"?"

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

NEED OF IMMEDIATE AND VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA

(BY P. R. LELE).

As a result of the protracted six days' deliberations, the All-India Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution on the vexed question of inter-communal settlement, which has been rightly described by Dr. Ansari to be the grant of the substance of Muslim demand. Simultaneously with that expression of opinion by Dr. Ansari, we have that of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya than whom there has been no greater leader of Hindu Mahasabha. Admitting that he has been a party to the settlement which has been adopted by the Working Committee, Pandit Malaviya says: "Though tinged with communalism the scheme is essentialy national in outlook." The Working Committee does not claim to place its scheme higher than this and, in the concluding para, admits in so many words that "it is a compromise between proposals based on undiluted communalism and undiluted nationalism." Sincere Congressmen will surely support this scheme especially as the Working Committee gives an assurance that the Committee is quite aware of the Lahore Resolution. It is accepted as a necessity under the circumstances prevailing "at this critical juncture in the history of the nation." It is the bounden duty of sincere Congressmen to follow this lead, if only for the sake of satisfying those who are keeping away from the Congress under a misapprehension.

THE HOPE.

Pandit Malaviya's statement leads one to expect that the hope of the Working Committee will be realised viz., "that the whole nation will endorse the scheme." Panditji ought to bring the Hindu Mahasabha round to his view and he has a strenuous time ahead of him before the next session of that organisation which is to be presided over by the veteran nationalist, Srijut C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem. It has been admitted by Panditji for the first time that the vesting of the residuary powers is mainly a constitutional question and not a communal one. How much better it had been if only this "had" been realised at Calcutta more than two years ago! It is never too late to mend, however, and let us hope Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar press this view on their colleagues and followers of the Hindu Mahasabha. With this changed angle of vision it should not be difficult for that body—as a body—to fall in with the Congress Working Committee regarding the solution of political questions without reservation. I shall not hesitate to repeat what I have said so often that the Hindu Mahasabha has no claim to represent Hindus politically. But the few, who may concede that claim, will be watching the next Hindu Mahasabha session. That session is virtually a trial and if that organisation does not wish to be openly repudiated by politically minded Hindus, it ought to fulfil the hope to which the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. has given expression.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

Clause 7 of the scheme lays down that "Sind shall be constituted into a separate Province provided that people of Sind are prepared to bear the financial burden of the separated province." With great respect, I must say that the proviso is both unnecessary and offensive. Every federating unit will have to balance its budget and I cannot understand why we should begin by presuming that the Sind people alone will fail to do so. Barring the liabilities arising out of the Sukkur Barrage scheme which has not still become productive, there is no reason to suppose that the cost of the administration will not be met by the people. If they go on making deficit budgets for a number of years, it will be open to the people to seek merging into a neighbouring province. At that date things may be so different that we cannot foretell what will be the proper and likely thing to do. In my considered opinion, the proviso takes away the grace of the declaration and I should not hesitate to invite the attention of the Working Committee to this and to request it to remove it at its next meeting.

FEDERAL STRUCTURE.

The most important clause is the 5th or the last which lays it down that "the future constitution of the country shall be Federal" and the "Residuary powers shall rest in the Federating units." This was one of the rocks on which Hindus and Moslems, as represented by the Mahasabha and the Muslim League, foundered the ship of national unity at Calcutta. Even in respect of this clause there is left room for unnecessary misapprehension. Why not make a definite declaration that once Federation is accepted, the Congress would not hesitate to accept the basic autonomy of the federating units? The Congress has gone out of its way in declaring for the Burmese the right even of going out of the Federation. Why then strain at conceding to other units the much lesser status of possessing residuary powers? The future can be faced with optimism; and with the formation of provinces on linguistic basis and with Indian States as federating units, it is only legitimate that the residuary powers should vest in the units.

What is now wanted is wide propaganda in support and explanation of this scheme of the Working Committee and it is the primary duty of all Congress bodies to do it. It is incumbent on all politically minded Hindus as well as Muslims to help in the realisation of the Working Committee's hope.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

A STUDY IN GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

(By D. TRIVIKRAM RAO).

III*.

Freedom of association is guaranteed in the German Constitution to religious bodies. The union of religious bodies within the territory of the Reich is subject to no restriction.

Every religious body regulates and administers its affairs independently, within the limits of the laws applicable to all. It appoints its officers without the co-operation of the State or of the local authorities.

Religious bodies acquire legal status in accordance with the general regulations of the Civil Code.

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL.

Religious bodies remain legal corporations in so far as they have been so up to the present. Equal rights are granted to other religious bodies upon application, if their constitution and the number of their members offer a guarantee of permanence. Where several such religious bodies which are legal corporations combine to form one union, this union becomes a legal corporation.

Religious bodies which are legal corporations are entitled to levy taxes on the basis of the civic tax rolls, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the States.

Associations devoting themselves to the common promotion of a world-philosophy are placed upon an equal footing with religious bodies.

So far as further regulations may be necessary for the carrying out of these provisions, they are, as a matter of law, prescribed by legislation of the States.

Outstanding State liabilities to religious bodies, whether founded upon legislation, contract or exceptional legal title, are redeemed by legislation by the States and the governing principles of such legislation are prescribed by the Reich.

The property and other rights of religious bodies and unions in respect of their institutions, foundations and other property devoted to public worship, education and social welfare, are guaranteed.

Sundays and holidays recognised by the State shall remain under legal protection as days of rest and spiritual improvement.

The members of the armed forces are guaranteed the necessary free time for the performance of their religious duties.

Religious bodies have the right of entry for religious purposes into the army, hospitals, prisons, or other public institutions, so far as is necessary for the conduct of public worship and religious ministrations, but any form of compulsion is forbidden.

EDUCATION AND OBLIGATIONS OF GOVERNMENT.

Art and science, and the teaching thereof, are free. The State guarantees their protection and participates in furthering them.

Provision is made for the education of the young by means of public institutions and the Reich, the States and the local authorities co-operate in their organisa-

(Continued on Page 15.)

*Previous articles appeared on June 27 and 29 respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Changed Outlook.

The latest French 'demarche' regarding financial assistance to Germany is an indication of the changed outlook of the Laval Cabinet. It is reported from Paris that the French Government now proposes to subscribe "to the greatest part" of the loan of 100 million sterling to Germany. Britain and America are to participate in this loan. France does not want any political guarantees "except that Germany shall incur no expenditure on armaments above what had already been included in the Reich budget." This relaxation of the previous French rigid attitude, coupled with the announcement from Paris that in regard to the Austro-German Customs Union scheme France now does not want to impose any condition will considerably help the Bruening Cabinet in allaying political discontent in Germany.

Difficult Task.

But Dr. Bruening and his colleagues will not find it easy to combat the storm of opposition to their policy which has been described by the Hitlerites as weak and vacillating and repugnant to national self-respect, while the Communists see in the methods of the present Cabinet to tide over the financial crisis a sinister alliance between the capitalist "bosses" of Germany and those of France and of course of America. American capital is irrigating freely the "heavy industries" in Germany. Stresemann and Briand were particularly anxious that there should be an undedstanding between the heads of the metallurgical industries in France and Germany. The recent wage cuts in German industry and the increase of unemployment have helped Communist agitation. But the likelihood is that the majority of the Reichstag if that body is convoked now will endorse the policy of the Bruening Cabinet.

Savage.

For nothing more than taking out a procession, in defiance of an order under Section 144, to express sympathy with Harikishen, executed for the University Convocation outrage, eight young members of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha have been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment. The sentences are savage. Processions and other demonstrations like the one in question are now fairly common and are not considered illegal necessarily calculated to encourage methods of violence. The Peshawar procession was only a technical breach of what seems to be a most arbitrary executive order. Sentences of two years' rigorous imprisonment for such breaches are indefensible. The Viceroy may see how hard it is to convert the truce into lasting peace, though it is ever so easy for any one to say: "I stand for permanent peace."

Corporation And Governor.

We think it is desirable for a representative body like the Bombay Municipal Corporation to have the right to express an opinion on the appointment of the Governor of the Presidency, though the right will of course be used only when quite necessary. The reasons for the right are very simple. The Governor, being the head of the Executive, stays in the City and appreciably affects the public opinion of the city and its general well-being and it is but fair that the Corporation should have it in its power to say a word about a matter that so vitally affects the City. Secondly, as the Corporation somehow comes to express a good opinion about a Governor so often, may it not have the right also to express a different opinion? And if any opinion may be expressed about a Governor after his appointment, may it not be expressed before it is too late?

The "Indian Nation."

We cordially welcome the reorganisation of the "Indian Nation" of Patna, "the daily organ of Indian nationalism," under the control of Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha, ex-Member of the Bihar Executive Council and a veteran journalist. It is an able exponent of the National-Liberal school of thought. A pleasing feature of the paper is that it deals with a wide range of subjects. It specially interests itself in Literature, Art and Indian Culture, as could be expected of any periodical connected with Mr. Sinha. It is also one of the most attractively got up papers in the country. We trust our contemporary will long continue to serve the country in all subjects of national interest.

HOW GOVT. TOYS WITH UNEMPLOYMENT

—:o:—

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST RETRENCHMENT.

Salaried Employees Express Solidarity With Workers And Peasants.

"The Government instead of helping to relieve unemployment are aggravating it. They have never given a serious thought to the subject In any other country the Government would not have been allowed to remain in office even for a day if it had trifled with a serious problem like this as the Government of India have been doing," observed Mr. S. A. Brelvi presiding over a meeting in the Jinnah Hall on Friday evening.

"Unemployment is not a disease. It is only a symptom of a disease—Capitalism. And you cannot get rid of it unless you substitute Capitalism by Socialism." he added.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Salaried Employees' Conference to protest against the policy of retrenchment which led to unemployment and deprived men of their human right to subsistence and work.

SCANDALOUS

Mr. Brelvi in his opening remarks said that they had met to protest against retrenchment and to consider means to relieve unemployment which had assumed grave proportions in recent days. Both the Government servants and private employees were being affected by the retrenchment and one of the most scandalous instances was the retrenchment of thousands of men on State Railways. As many as 35000 men were already sacked and about a hundred thousand had to work for shorter hours. All that the poor workers were demanding was the appointment of a Conciliation Board under the Trades Disputes Act, but that simple demand was turned down by the Government. The speaker failed to understand why the Government should have taken up that attitude and why measures like the Trade Dispute Bill should have been passed if their provisions were not to be given effect to.

HOW THE "AXE" WORKS

Speaking about the Retrenchment policy of the Government Mr. Brelvi said that they welcomed the proposal but at the same time they wanted to protest against its application to men getting only Rs. 100 a month because that was the least amount every educated man should get to enable him and his family to lead a decent existence. While on the one hand the retrenchment "axe" was being applied to the lower men the higher officials like the Viceroy, the Provincial Governors, the members of the Executive Councils and the Ministers continued to draw fat salaries which had no relation to the capacity of the tax-payer to pay. The speaker felt that if those high officials had genuine feeling for the poor tax-payers they would themselves voluntarily come forward and accept a cut in their salaries. He added that Indians had made up their minds not to pay State officers so highly. The Karachi Congress had decided that no officer under the Swaraj Government should get more than Rs. 500 a month and the Sub-Committee of the Congress had suggested that it should be Rs. 1000. The speaker thought that looking to the poverty of the people the figure was reasonable.

GOVT. ATTITUDE CONDEMNED

Referring to the Unemployment problem Mr. Brelvi said that the Salaried Employees Conference which met last month had appointed a Committee to investigate the problem and it had already issued a questionnaire. When answers to that were received the Committee would proceed with its work.

The Government instead of helping to relieve unemployment was aggravating it and in no other country a Government which trifled with the problem as did the Government of India would remain in office even for a day.

Even the Labour Commission in its report had dealt with the question in a very perfunctory manner.

Concluding Mr. Brelvi said that all solutions of the unemployment problem were mere palliatives and the only remedy to relieve unemployment was to substitute the present Capitalist system by Socialism. Unemployment was not a disease. It was merely a symptom of a disease —Capitalism—and therefore they must try to get rid of that disease in order to relieve unemployment. The workers by brain and the workers by hand must make common cause and strive to achieve Socailism. They would find their best ally in the Congress.

The Karachi resolution of the Congress was a step in that direction although many of them naught feel that it did not go very far. But if they carried on agitation on those lines it would be possible for them to establish a Socialist regime and to achieve their object. The doors of the Congress were open to all and if the workers and peasants entered into the Congress in large numbers it would be possible for them to shape the policy of the Congress in accordance with their views and aspirations.

ORGANISED ATTACK

Mr. P. R. Lele moved the following resolution.

"This public meeting of the Citizens nad Employees of Bombay protests emphatically against the ruthless retrenchment leading to unemployment, and considers it as an organised attack against the fundamental human right to subsistence and work and draws the attention of the employers to the short-sighted, selfish and suicidal policy of retrenchment as a solution for a trade depression, as the consequent unemployment can only aggravate the economic conditions by reducing the purchasing power of the people. This meeting further demands that there should be no cut in salaries below Rs. 100."

"REVOLUTION" THE REMEDY

Speaking on the resolution Mr. Lele said that the real remedy to relieve unemployment was a "Revolution." But they were not for the present concerned with it. Unfortunately the brain workers were not so keen on protecting their rights as were the manual workers. What they wanted to emphasise by passing the resolution was that the men should not be made to work excessively. Those who were already employed should not be thrown out and there should not be the slightest cut in the salaries of men getting less than Rs. 100 a month.

Dr. Y. G. Chitnis seconded the resolution. He said that mere change in the form of the Government would not solve the problem. What was needed was the abolition of the Capitalistic system and transfer of power to those who were being exploited.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. Charles Mascarenhas and was unanimously accepted.

SUPPORT TO WORKERS AND PEASANTS

Mr. Chetti proposed the next resolution which ran as follows:—

"This meeting extends the sympathy of the Salaried Employees towards the Railway workers in their struggle against the wholesale retrenchment going on in the railways, and lends its hearty support to the peasants that are fighting against their inhuman evictions by Government and talukdars, and calls upon the public to agitate for a transfer of real power to the masses, to stop their inhuman exploitation."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Karnik who said that by passing the resolution the middle class employees declared their solidarity with the manual workers. The peasants and the workers of the country were prepared to wage a relentless war for achieving their rights and it was up to the middle classes that they should stand by the workers and pasants as their interests were interwoven.

The resolution was passed unanimously after which the meeting terminated.

NAWATHE AND MOKASHI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of July 6 on page 12, reporting certain proceedings before the City Magistrate, your Poona correspondent states that "Nawathe and Mokashi complained of the ill treatment received at the hands of Police to the Court." This statement is entirely untrue. The accused made no complaint whatever about their treatment.—Yours, etc.,

G. J. GENNINGS.
Director of Information.

Gazette publishes rules amending fees for insurance. Rules to regulate fire extinguishing appliances on pilgrim ships under Indian Merchant Shipping Act are gazetted.—A. P.

CITIZENS' CONCILIATION COMMITTEE ACTIVE

Co-operation Of Public To Be Invited

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Conciliation Committee was held in the Corporation Hall on Wednesday last. Mr. J. B. Bomon-Behram, Chairman of the Committee, presided. The Committee considered the question of general policy and the programme of its activities. It was agreed among other things that the Committee should issue leaflets explaining the objects of the movement and inviting co-operation of the public; that meetings, lectures, social gatherings and conferences be arranged for from time to time at suitable centres with a view to removing communal prejudices and misunderstandings and creating an atmosphere of fellowship and concord.

SUB-COMMITTEE.

The following Sub-Committees were appointed:—

(1) Propaganda Sub-Committee consisting of Mr. Hooseinbhoy, A. Lalijee, Mr. L R. Tairsee, Mr. H. W. Bryant and Mr. H. I. David with power to co-opt 2 members.

(2) Press Sub-Committee consisting of The Rev. John McKenzie, Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. H. P. Mody.

The Chairman and the Hon. Secretaries to be ex-officio members of the Sub-Committee.

MOVE FOR WARD COMMITTEE.

It was also agreed that the Chairman and the Secretaries should arrange for the formation of Ward Committees to give effect to the programme of the Committee and to take steps to prevent, as far as possible communal conflicts and to restore inter-communal peace in the event of disturbances.

CASES FILED AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS

Alleged Forcible Closing Of Shops In C. D. Movement

(From Our Correspondent.)

CHANDA, July 14.

Cases have been filed against Congress workers of Amirza under 107 I.P.C. It is stated that they had forcibly compelled the merchants of the said place to close their shops on a 'hartal' day, in the last Civil Disobedience movement. It is hoped the Deputy Commissioner will enquire into it, as he stated in the last letter to Seth Khushalcand.

Messrs. Ghate and Phadke, active Congress workers have started the private New English school here. At present 32 boys have been enrolled.

Sensation prevails here over the deliberate silence of the District Council in the case of Mr. M. S. Kannamwar. He was the clerk in the District Council, and was suspended under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner as he took an active part in the last C. D. movement. He was the Secretary of the District War Council and was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment, under 108 I.P.C. On his release he applied for his reinstatement according to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, but he is not reinstated yet. His post is lying vacant, and it is rumoured that it will be very soon filled up by a new candidate. He put in 8 years' service in the District Council. Will the President of the Council and the Deputy Commissioner pay atention to the case?

MURDER OF SHARE-BROKER

Jagtap Stands Trial At Thana

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 17.

Further hearing of the case in which Madhavrao Jagtap stands charged under Section 302 I.P.C. with the murder of Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi, a sharebroker, was resumed to-day at 12 noon before Mr. W. N. Baktyar, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Kalyan Prant, at Thana, when one more witness was examined. Up to now out of 60 witnesses cited by the prosecution, 39 witnesses have been examined.

Three witnesses were summoned to-day out of whom one alone, Shankar Nathoo Taskar, a Police Constable, attached to Ghatkopar Police Station was present and he was examined by Mr. N. B. Yeraodekar, Police Prosecutor. He deposed that on the 24th May, he was stationed on duty at Ghatkopar on the Bombay Agra Road from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. At 11-20 a.m. a motor-car No. X 3637 passed by the road from Thana towards Bombay. A touring car was attached to it. He has made a note to that effect in his book. The case stands adjourned till to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 noon.

BOYCOTT & RURAL UPLIFT.

Activities In Maharashtra

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 16.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Working Congress Committee held on the 12th instant in the Balukaka Kanitkar Wada.

It was decided to take up the boycott of foreign cloth throughout the Province and to give effect to this decision, a committee consisting of Messrs. Bapat; V. M. Bhuskute, N. V. Gadgil, V B. Haroliker and Yasodabai Bhut, was appointed. The committee has got the right to co-opt members, if they choose to do so. Rupees one hundred were sanctioned for the propaganda work.

Another resolution asked the Secretary of M. P. C. C., to correspond with the District Congress Committees in regard to the village uplift work and collect the data within fifteen days and then place it before the next meeting of the Working Committee.

Another resolution sanctioned Rs. 100 for the Chirner Relief Fund and appealed to the people to contribute towards the fund to the best of their ability.

BOYCOTT COMMITTEE MEETS.

The Boycott Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Working Committee held on the 12th instant met on the 13th instant and decided that a delegation consisting of Senapati Bapat and two other members of the Boycott Committee should tour the whole Province to carry the boycott propaganda. The Secretary reports that Sjt. G. V. Ketkar has been appointed as additional member of the delegation.

MAHARASHTRA LOCAL BODIES' CONFERENCE.

The Maharashtra Provincial Local Bodies' Conference began to-day under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Rawjee Ramchandra Kale, M.L.C. of Satara in the Poona City Municipal Hall. About 85 delegates represeting seven districts, attended.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUCE

Official Activities In Berar.

AMRAOTI, July 16.

Secretary, Berar Provincial Congress Committee writes:—

I am receiving complaints from various quarters of Berar that the authorities are violating the terms of Gandhi-Irwin agreement and are dealing with the people quite mercilessly. Orders of dismissal from Patwariship or such other posts are still being issued; Students who took part in the movement are refused admission in College and High Schools properties are still being confiscated in default of fines imposed in the Civil Disobedience Movement, Cattle taken possession of in the Forest Satyagraha have been auctioned even after the truce was declared. High Government Officials like even Deputy Commissioners are found neglecting complaints made by Congress Officials or Secretaries and are so careless in dispatch of replies that answers to complaints in some cases are given after a delay of even three months.

On one side there is the prompt attitude of Viceroy—the Highest Official of the Government of India in replying letters of Mahatma Gandhi and on the other there are such D.C.S. who care not to reply for months.

The Buldhana Taluka Congress Committee reports several examples of breaches and the Amraoti District Congress also publishes many such breaches of the kind mentioned above.

The Executive of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee is meeting on the 19th inst. at Amraoti to consider the situation.

According to the order of the President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, I herewith invite attention of all Congress workers and organisations of Berar to report to me similar cases as promptly as possible, so that it may enable me to put all such cases before Provincial Congress Executive and Higher Government Officials at an early date.

BRADLEY ON BENN'S MEMORANDUM RE MEERUT CASE

Statement Concluded

(From Our Correspondent.)

MEERUT, July 15.

"The present prosecution is a direct attack upon the Indian Trade Union movement," said Mr. Bradley, as he proceeded to conclude and sum up his explanation of his Trade Union activities. He said: "He wanted to exphasise this point especially in view of a recent memorandum which Mr. Wedgewood Benn had circulated in the House of Commons on the 25th of June 1931 in connection with the present case. Mr. Benn had stated that it was the duty of the Government authority in India to see that persons are not using the workers for their own political ends." "Mr. Benn charges us of having "fomented" and prolonged the Bombay Textile strike which he says was opposed by "responsible Trade Unionist" like Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Bakhle and others. I have already explained the position with regard to the Bombay strike, and I do not grudge Messrs. Joshi and Bakhle the praise they have received at the hands of Imperialist bureaucrats, for if we get it, we would not be worthy of the confidence of the workers." Mr. Bradley further observed "This memorandum as a whole constitutes a clear contempt of Court." "As a matter of fact, apart from this lying misrepresentation to justify the continuance of this trial, he has taken the matter out of the hands of this Court and delivered a premature judgment of our 'guilt'. It only remains now for your Honour to pass the sentences."

The Judge "You are under a misapprehension."

DEFENCE OF ACTIVITIES.

"Our activities (speeches, T. U connections, etc.) in the field of Trade Unionism have been in accordance with our theory. This is sufficient defence of them. The prosecution, speaking for the bourgeoisie naturally finds them objectionable. We have not worked in the interest of the bourgeoisie but in the interests of the workers, laying bare the mechanism of the capitalist system, the causes of strikes, the workers' poverty and the methods which the workers must adopt to end such a system of exploitation" said Mr. Bradley.

"When we found Trade Unions being misled by reformist strike-breaking leaders, we conducted propaganda in favour of our policy. This is called 'wirepulling' and 'capturing'."

"I maintain that all class conscious workers must concentrate every effort on the creation of an independent revolutionary Trade Union movement on the organisation of centralised militant industrial Unions based on factory committees with the leadership elected directly by the workers. These Unions must become regularly functioning mass organisations, operating in the spirit of class struggle."

COMPLAINT ABOUT DISABILITIES OF ACCUSED.

He then briefly recounted "the various disabilities imposed upon the accused, such as the holding of the trial at Meerut, the refusal of jury, the rejection of application for the transfer of this trial to some presidency town, etc." With reference to the last named application, he said: "Even before the High Court could decide our application for transfer and jury, an extraordinary 'Gazette' was issued by the Government announcing the appointment of the Additional Sessions Judge at Meerut, who was to try the case."

AN ALLEGATION.

"Allegations have been made from time to time that the accused have been prolonging the trial and Mr. Benn in his recent memorandum repeats this allegation and mentions the transfer application and a brief hunger strike in this connection. It is most astounding to hear that the accused should be charged with prolonging the trial—for putting into operation this ordinary legal right for which there was an overwhelming justification. As for the 4 days hunger strike, the accused attended the Court during this period and were not responsible for any delay. On the other hand Mr. Benn conveniently forgets that the accused were kept waiting for 3 solid months in Jail, from the 20th March to the 12th of June before the magisterial inquiry opened, on the excuse that the prosecution were preparing their case. These allegation which Mr. Benn says were results of an "Official inquiry" are only attempt on the part of the prosecution to cover up their incompetence."

Mr. Bradley referred "to the interception of letters, the harassment and arrest of friends connected with the defence, the stopping of money for defence, the refusal of bail, etc." "In spite of all this" he compained Mr. Benn says "legitimate facilities are being given."

"NO EVIDENCE."

Mr. Bradley further observed: "There is no evidence before the Court to support the charge, of the prosecution. Nevertheless, I do not shirk the responsibility for anything which I have done while in India. On the other hand as a communist I am proud of the fact that I have been able to avail myself of the opportunity of participating in the class struggle with my Indian comrades. Communism as a general political policy is being supported more and more by millions of workers throughout the world."

"I am confident that this trial will have the very opposite effect to the one which the prosecution desire. It will awaken the consciousness of the masses of India and at the same time will focus the attention of the workers in Great Britain on the struggle of the exploited colonial masses, and will make them participate more activity in the fight against Imperialism and for the freedom, of the colonial peoples. Further, this trial will assist materially in disillusioning the workers of Great Britain, as to the role of the British Labour party."

Mr. Bradley finally concluded to-day his statement which lasted for full 10 working days.

HEAD AND TAIL COMPETITION

—:o:—

Detailed Announcement In Sunday "Chronicle"

CASH PRIZES OFFERED

This competition, details of which appear every week in the Sunday issue, is open to every reader of "The Chronicle". It is one of the most interesting pastimes a newspaper reader can possibly have.

Our Geneva Letter

—:o:—

HOOVER PROPOSAL AND OUTBURST OF OPTIMISM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GENEVA, July 2.

President Hoover's proposal to suspend all payments arising out of the war has produced an outburst of optimism. It is significant that Hoover's proposal has come in time just when feeling was deepening that Germany was on the brink of terrible collapse. The proposal has been received with great optimism, but that should not overlook the serious obstacles that will have to be encountered before it will be finally accepted. Delicate negotiations at the moment of uniting are going on between Ameican and French authorities on which will depend the ultimate outcome of the proposal. Feeling here however is that obstacles and difficulties, serious as they are, will not be found insuperable and that this 'magnificent gesture' will lead to the beginning of restoration of good time, in economic, industrial as well as political spheres.

LIMITATION OF DRUG MANUFACTURE.

The Conference for the limitation of drug manufacture which commenced here many weeks back, still continues, and the question seems to have proved a thorny one. The Conference on Rural Hygiene which opened last week, also continues its session.

LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES IN JULY.

July activities of the League may aptly be described as relating to intellectual co-operation and allied matters. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation will hold its annual session here shortly. A delegation of the Sub-Committee for the instruction of young people in the existence and aims of the League, the Permanent Arts and Letters Committee and the Committee of Scientific Experts, etc. will also sit.

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the Commission of Enquiry into European Union to consider unemployment questions has begun its deliberations from yesterday.

From to-day the representatives of the National Economic Councils and of the National Economic Research Institutes hold a second session. The meetings would study the course and phases of the present economic depression. The Credits Sub-Committee and the Co-ordination Sub-committee of the Commission of Enquiry for European Union, which were to have met in July will not meet before August.

THE LEAGUE COVENANT AMENDMENT.

In execution of a resolution adopted by the Assembly on 4th October, 1930, relating to the question of the amendment of the Covenant in order to bring it into harmony with the Pact of Paris (Kellogg Pact), the Secretary-General invited observations from States Members. Till 1st June 1931 time limit fixed for replies, observations from 14 Governments were received in the Secretariat which are released for public information. Briefly, the amendments would be devised for the purpose of incorporating in the League Covenant the general prohibition of resort to war and the principle that the settlement of international disputes should never be sought except by specific means. Replies generally approve of the proposed amendments. Many Governments have observed that ratification of these amendments would be made dependent upon the entry into force of a general treaty for the reduction and limitation of armaments.

A NEW JOURNAL.

A praiseworthy start has been made by 'Societe D'Etudes de Publications Internationales' in its decision to publish from August a daily journal called "Journal des Nations." The necessity of a journal entirely devoted to international affairs was great and it is satisfactory to note that the same shall be very shortly supplied. The journal will deal with activities of the (1) League of Nations, (2) I. Labour Office, (3) Permanent Court of International Justice, (4) International Institute for Agriculture at Rome, (5) International Bank of Settlements, (6) International Institute for Intellectual Co-operation, and other important international organisations. It will discuss impartially various vital international problems and try to form a body intelligent, informed and helpful opinion on these methods. It will publish signed articles from well-known journalists from various countries on burning topics of the day. It will have a special section of scientific ... documentation on all these matters, which will be under M. Paul Mantoux, late Director of the Political Section of the League, and now a Director of the Postgraduate Institute for International Studies here. Any further information regarding this publication may be had from the office of "Journal des Nations" 45, Rue Ph.-Plantamour, Geneva.

SOME ECONOMIC TENDENCIES.

Mr. A. Loveday, Head of the Financial Section of the League of Nations, gave a series of lectures at the Postgraduate Institute for International Studies, on "Some Economic Tendencies." Mr. Loveday is considered to be an authority in economic matters and he lucidly analysed various factors affecting the production and consumption of goods at present, having bearing on present-day economic depression. He explained various attempts being made in Geneva to study the cause of the same, and find out possible remedies to remove the same.

MR. HARIBHAU JOSHI'S CASE.

Second Day's Hearing

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, July 15.

The case of Sjt. H. M. Joshi who is being tried for Sedition came up for hearing to-day for the second day. The first witness to be examined was Mr. Chandane the clerk from the Mamlatdar's office. He said: "I went to the meeting at the note of the Mamlatdar. This was the first meeting I attended. Except for one sentence my report and the report of the Head Constable tallied with each others. I was taking down important sentences literally and the substance of others. I could know whether a sentence was important or not as soon as it began. About the Cawnpore riot I know nothing except by heasay. I did not take down the whole speech. The whole speech would run through seven or eight foolscape pages. My report was only one and a half foolscape paper."

The case was adjourned for the next day.

Sjt. Ketkar, Vice-President, M. P. C. C. Mandlik President, District Congress Committee and other friends from Panvel and Alibag were present.

IAPCOS
FRUITALKO SALINE
REFRESHING INVIGORATING
INDIAN HEALTH DRINK
SOLD EVERY WHERE

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

FAVOURABLE WEATHER COUNTER-...BALANCED BY BULLISH POLITICAL NEWS

Bearish Factors Discounted

Bombay, July 17.

Apart from favourable weather conditions, the market is ready to follow political developments. The action of the New York cotton Exchange clearly justifies the above view and if once a satisfactory solution of the European Financial Situation is arrived, there will be a general tendency to raise consumption estimates. Thirteen million bales of new crop will not be a burden at all if the general trade revives as we have even consumed 18 million bales crop at a much higher level than the present one. This it is not the crop which has much to do with the level of cotton prices. The adoption of gold standard and scarcity of gold supply resulted in contraction of currecy and credit. This is main cause of small consumption. Thus if there is a satisfactory solution about the financial conditions of Europe, there is every reason to look for steady revival in trade and slow rise in the values of raw cotton. This situation has drawn the attention of several countries and an attempt is made to find some solution. It may be moratorium or disarmament. But the situation needs urgent remedial steps. The whole economic structure is in danger and every country is bound to be hurt more or less.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 points and in spite of favourable weather prices advanced on better news from Germany. Shorts were covering freely and prices recorded the highest point during the second hour when prices were 31 to 33 points above previous closing. During the remaining part of the session prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a rise of 30 to 26 points. The recent movement of prices indicates that some powerful interests are accumulating January contracts. Spot cotton prices advanced 25 points to 9.30c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 32 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 31 points to 9.16c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a rise of 3 points. In the afternoon the market was nervous, with the selling pressure reduced and some Continental buying which led to the belief that the German situation was better. The tone in consequence improved and values were lifted. The market closed firm at a rise of 13 to 14 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a rise of 1 point at 4.92 and sales amounted to 5,000 bales.

East Indian cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a rise of 5 points. Egyptian cotton prices advanced 7 to 11 points.

The Alexandria market was quiet and closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 7 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October Highest 9.49 plus 31. Lowest 9.22 plus .04.

N. Y. December Highest 9.73 (11-14 a.m.) Lowest 9.43 (opening).

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the follwing cables.—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. Liverpool, cable:—

"Reasurring political rumours. American spinners buy more freely."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool, cable:—

"Poor trade demand. Weather favourable for development of plant, unless reports become unfavourable expect a further decline."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 16th instant (5-23 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Consider cotton has reached a level at which conservative purchases may be undertaken without much risk, but recommend quick profits to be taken rather than waiting for long distance bullish developments."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York:—Advanced on better advices from outside market and improvement in securities. Cotton goods market dull and depressed. Yarn market small business.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the folowing cables:—

12-23 p.m.: Liverpool: Market awaiting developments. Bank rate unchanged.

12-30 p.m.: Between midnight and day-light light to moderate rainfall in the Western belt. Weather cooler.

8-38 p.m.: Liverpool market improved at the close on improved outlook.

New York market advanced on short covering and trade buying.

Reuter's cable: New York market was steady. the favourable weather being counterbalanced by bullish political news and covering by shorts.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 5.28.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 192 equal to 4.35.

Difference 93 pts. equal to Rs. 41.

New York May (Close) 10.14 equal to 5.07.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 192 equal to 4.35.

Difference 72 pts. equal to Rs. 32.

Liverpool-New York:

(At Liverpool close) Oct. 57. May 41 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 16.

July	9.14 plus .27
October	9.47 plus .29
December	9.69 plus .29
January	9.81 plus .30
March	9.97 plus .26
May	10.14 plus .27
Middling Spot	9.30 plus .25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 16.

July	9.16 plus .32
October	9.50 plus .31
Middling Spot	9.16 plus .31

NEW YORK.
New York, July 16.

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	.. 9.30
January	.. ..
March	.. 9.83

New York: Noon Call.

October	.. 9.42
January	.. 9.75
March	.. 9.94

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 16

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

BOLL-WEEVIL OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT.

Messrs. Deokaran Nanjee have received the following cbale from Messrs Reiss Bros. Liverpool as under:—

Feeling here more hopeful.

Fear of Boll-Weevil damage.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

1,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 5,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 16.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	.. 3.94
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.09
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	.. 4.24
Oomra, Good	.. 3.59
Oomra, Fully Good	.. 3.74
Oomra, Fine	.. 3.89
Bengal, Good	.. 3.44
Bengal, Fully Good	.. 3.54
Bengal, Fine	.. 3.64
Scinde, Fully Good	.. 3.54
Scinde, Fine	.. 3.64
Scinde, Superfine	.. 3.74

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 16.

Sakellaridis, July	.. 7.38
September	.. 7.52
October	.. 7.59
November	.. 7.65
January	.. 7.82
March	.. 7.93
May	.. 8.13
F.G.F Spot	.. 7.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 16.

	Opening	Closing
July	—	4.89 plus .13
August		4.91 plus .13
September		4.93 plus .13
October	4.84	4.95 plus .13
November		4.97 plus .13
December		5.02 plus..13
January	4.94	5.05 plus .13
February		5.09 plus .13
March	5.03	5.14 plus .14
April		5.18 plus .14
May		5.22 plus .14
June		5.25 plus .14
July		5.28 plus .14
Middling Spot		4.92 plus .01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES
Liverpool, July 16

Estimated Spot Sales	5,000 bales
Sales for Export	300 bales
Sales of Eas Itindian Cotton	250 bales

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bombay, July 17.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	21	4	0
Silver, Ready	44	2	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	44	0	0
Silver, 2nd Settlement	43	10	0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 17.

Following a rise of 29 points in New York futures, our market was expected to open at Rs. 192 for Broach A./M. delivery but owing to the present of some selling orders, the market opened at Rs. 190/4. There was scatiered covering and prices advanced to Rs. 190/12 but again declined to Rs. 189/8 on long liquidation. Thereafter the market displayed steady tone. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 11 points and prices in our market hardened to Rs. 191/8. Later advices from Liverpool were firm and prices after advancing to Rs. 192/12 closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J.-A. 180/4.
Broach A.-M. 192/4.
Oomra D.-J. 168/4.
Oomra D.-J. 166/4.
Bengal July 147/8.
Bengal D.-J. 145.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 17.

July	135.10 plus 0.50
Oct.	128.50 plus 0.50
Jan.	126.80 plus 1.20

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, July 17.

	To-day.	Total.
Broach J.-A.	500	17,400
Oomra July	900	6,300
Bengal July	—	5,800

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 17.

52 Patel Cotton & Co. Kargani 235
100 H. Nenshi & Co. Khuja 155
100 Toyomankwak Arvi 168
60 Do. Wardha 170
100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Parbhani 170
83 Do. Khirakya 172
143 Volkart Bros. Degaon 171
165 Do. Shegaon 174 1/2
200 Do. Do. 176
82 Mithabhai Nathoo Arvi 168
200 Nishoo & Co. Broach 180
100 Do. Harij 172 1/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 17.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	175
Nagpur Savner Fine	175
Yeotmal Fine	170
Arvi Fine	170
Amraoti Fine	170
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	170
Mulkapur Fine	168
Khandesh Fine	168
Muthia Fine	160
Muthia F.G.	155
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	175
Sailu F.G.G.G.S.	165
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	175
Burwah Sanavad Fine	170
Indore/Ujjain Fine	175
Broach Fine	190
Broach F.G.	185
Compta Good	220
Jinja	275
Busoga	280

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, July 17.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	62	322,932
Central India	435	336,103
Barsi and Nagar	.....	167,092
Hyderabad-Gaorani	.....	84,810
Berar	394	583,925
Central Provinces	.....	369,338
Total Oomras	891	1,864,200
Dholera	881	275,792
N.-W. Provinces	68	91,313
Rajputana	238	51,502
Sind-Punjab	.....	120,627
Broach	.....	299,339
Coompta & Dharkar	105	86,399
Westerns-Northerns	631	45,152
Coccanada	.....	24
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	411	41,239
Persian	.....	603
American	.....	126,644
Egyptian & African	186	305,107
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	20	407
Total	3,431	3,303,339

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	757	556,953
Japan China	3,590	1,642,148
Coast Ports	.....	21,812
Up-country by Rail	.....	200,637
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	22,903
Total	4,347	2,444,458

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

P. P. Bales.	1930-31.	1929-30.
Receipts to date 16-7-31	3862000	8634000
Receipts Yesterday 16-7-31	1000	2000
Exports to date 16-7-31	6770000	6763000
Stock at Ports 10-7-31	2918000	1160000
Stock Interior Towns 10-7-31	854000	620000
Stock Liverpool 10-7-31	983000	831000
Visible Supply 10-7-31	5513000	3162000
Quantity in Sight 10-7-31	13047000	13870000
Quantity out of Sight 10-7-31	10692000	12476000

STOCKS AND SHARES.

—:o:—

SCATTERED SELLING

Quiet & Flat Session

Bombay, July 17.

The share market ruled quiet and flat in the absence of any important business. Scattered selling resulted in a small decline in mill shares. As usual there is less disposition to operate and before the commencement of September busines which begins from the 20th inst. the market is not likely to fluctuate. Bombay Dyeing ruled steady and closed at Rs. 680-10. Fazals were done at Rs. 340 and closed at Rs. 342-8.

MILLS
Bombay, July 17.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	680-10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	235-0
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	350-0
100 Colaba	95-0
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	61-4
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	342-8
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore Malwa	351-4
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	86-14
100 Kohinoor	128-2
250 Laxmi	835
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Manockji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
100 New Great	133-12
100 New City	43-12
250 Pabani	120-0
250 Pearl	213-12
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1710-0
250 Simplex	63-12
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	276-4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700

BANKS.

100-50 Baroda	68-4
50-25 Central	14-14
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1002-8
500-125 Imperial Contr.	245-0
100-50 India	81-8
5 Union	3-2-0

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	157-4
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Df.	622-8
100 Katni	157-8
10 Punjab P.	6-8
10 Punjab	7-0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, July 17.

Bombay Dyeing 683; 80; 80
Century 237; 33; 35
Colaba 95 N.
Crescent 61 N.
Fazul 349; 46; 41; 42
Indore 356
Madhowji N. 22
Nagpur 351; 50
New Great 133; 32; 33
Pearl 217; 13
Simplex 63
Swadeshi 277; 76
Burma 377; 78; 73
Hydro 110; 9-6
Tram. 105; 10
Deff. 280
Ord. 22-8; 2; 21-14-2
Bundi 13-2
Indian 152; 50; 51
Katni Ord. N. 157
Alcock 210; 11

100 Shahabad 147-8

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-8
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-12
200-100 Oriental	1697-8
10 Vulcan	5-15

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Valley	542-8
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-12
50 Bom. Tram.	105-10
100 Tata Hydro P.	101-14
100 Tata Hydro	109-6
1000 Tata Power P.	1075
100 Tata Power	403-12

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	802-8
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-12
100 Dho: Barramati	89
100 Guzarat	44-0
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	555-0

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-2
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	117-0
100 Tata Steel 1 P.	44-0
30 Tata Steel D.	280-10
75 Tata Steel	22-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	211-4
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	182-8
50 Bom. Telephone	40-12
8s. Brit. B. Petrol	2-10-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	373-12
50 Bom. Burma New	137-8
100 In. Bleaching	135-0
15 Scindia	5-13-6
5-1/2 p.c. Govt. Paper	60-5-6
5 p.c. 1945/55 Tax Free	100-1-0

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 17.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July s. 3/11 1/2d. up 1 1/4d.
Oct. s. 4/2 5/8d. up 1 1/4d.
Dec. s. 4/4 3/4d. up 1 3/8d.
Chicago Wheat:
July Dol. 53-3/8 up 1 3/4.
Sept. Dol. 54-1/8 up 1 5/8.
Dec. Dol. 58 7/8 up 1 3/4d
London Linseed :
July £8-15-0 —0.
Market quiet.
Argentine Linseed:—
Sept. 12.20 up 5.
Oct. 12.30 —5.
Market steady.
London Linseed Oil:—
July/Aug. sh. 16/9d. up 6d.
Sept./Dec. sh. 16/9d. up 4 1/2d.
Market firm.
New York Sugar:—
Sept. 1.41 up 4.
Dec. 1.49 up 3.
March 1.54 up 3.
Market steady.
Wheat cable (Chicago):
"Price advanced on covering by shorts, exports business and Bull support. Closed firm."

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
LONDON, July 16.

Total Bullion,	£165,200,000
Public Deposits	£15,700,000
Other Deposits	£100,100,000
Government Securities	£30,000,000
Other Securities	£37,600,000
Notes and Coin,	£56,300,000
Notes and Coin	£66,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	57.23 per cent.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
PARIS, July 16.

The return of the Bank of France for the week ending July 15th gives the total note circulation at 78,186,000,000 francs a decrease of 424,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 17.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 60/5

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/13

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 72/14

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-14.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/6.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs 95/10

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93/8

6 per cent Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100/3

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/14

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104

4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/2

4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/2

4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/2

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/2

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/10

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/10

Forward Rates: 31st July Settlement 3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 60/5/0

5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-0-0.

Tone of Market:—Steady.

SUPPORT SWADESHI INDUSTRY
USE
PERFECT POTTERY MATERIALS
Manufacturers of BEST QUALITY of Fire Bricks Fireclay, Seating Blocks, Glazed Stoneware Drainage PIPES and Fittings, Roofing and Flooring Tiles, Sanitary Wares, Household Pots and every description of Fireclay Goods.
THE MANAGING AGENTS:
Perfect Pottery Company, Limited.
JUBBULPORE, (C. P.)
Telegrams:—"Stoneware."

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
Bombay, July 17.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 July
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 902
Banks Buying D D 920
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 930
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/2
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 1/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 1/2 16th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/8 17th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 16th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.35 16th inst.
London/Belgium 34.79 16th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.97 16th inst.
London/Italy 93.00 16th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4.4-11 1/2 15th inst. £4.4.11 1/2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 1/4 15th inst. 13 1/4 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 13 3/16 15th inst. 13 3/16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 3/8 15th inst. 28 1/2 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/8 p. c. 15th inst. 2 3/8 p. c. 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 3/4 p. c. 15th inst. 2 3/4 p. c. 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Dull. India bought. China sold. Buyers satisfied.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.
Bombay, July 17.

3 Months Discounts 2 3/8 p.c.
6 Months Discounts 2 3/4 p.c.
Banks of England rate 2-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 5 1/2 p.c.
One Month 4 1/2 p.c.
Three Months 4½ p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

Deutsche Gesellschaft German Society Reading Room.

Deutsche Gesellschaft has now a small Library at 55 Girgaum Road, (Ranchod Bhavan, near Opera House Tram terminus). A number of German newspapers and magazines are also kept in the Reading Room. Students and others who are interested in German can take advantage of these books, newspapers, etc. by becoming Associate Members of the Deutsche Gesellschaft. The subscription is only Rs. 6 per year. Further information can be obtained by writing to he Hon. Secretary who can also be interviewed on Sundays at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.)

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF KARACHI PARSI STUDENT

A cablegram has been received that Mr. R. J. Mody, a student of the N. E. D. Civil Engineering College, who had proceeded to England three years back for higher studies in Engineering and joined the Sheffield University has passed his Final Examination in First Class, with honours in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Mody will join the Phoenix Works at Bradford in their Traction Department for practical Training for some time before coming to India.

Mr. Mody is a nephew of Mr. J. N. Sethna Chief Engineer of Karachi Municipality.

WANTED

None remain a pigmy. Add 3 to 5 more inches. Why remain short statured, Meak and Absurd? Become taller, handsome and commanding all within 30 days. Complete illustrated, guaranteed scientific course of "Height Increase". Price Rs. 3. IMPERIAL STORES, Kasur (Punjab).

MIRACULOUS CURE.
and
WONDERFUL REVELATIONS.
IN YOGISM AND PHYSIOGNOMY.
1. Complete Life-Reading and Future predicted with astounding accuracy.
2. Questions wonderfully and precisely answered.
3. All Chronic and incurable diseases and miseries radically cured.
4. Photo of any person dead or alive miraculously revealed.
Consult the world renowned:—
PROF. R. A. GILL,
Either personally or by correspondence.
Charges:—Rs. 5, for 4 questions.
Address:—Room No. 2 All-India Hotel, Charni Road Junction, Bombay 7.
Time:—8—12, 3—7.

The Famous Astrologer
Medalist and Certificate Holde
rom Maharajahs, Rajahs and No
ibles. Casting Horoscope Rs.
ersonal consultation of one h
oscope Rs. 5. In writing
0. Annual life reading Rs. 5,
uestions about futurity Re. 1.
ra question As. 8, (Birth-date a
ime or writing time required
Write to, or call at, Pandit
M. Srinivasacharlar, 218, Mi
Street, Madras.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.
July.
Maloja, Browning, London
Bandra, Brady, Busreh.
Karagola, Fishley, Durba
Dara, Wheeler, Calcutta.

DEPARTERS.
July 18.
Nippon, Maguson, Calcutta.
Tencred, Olson, Calcutta.
Narkunda, Biggs, London.
India, Gazzano, Genoa.

LOADING.
July 17.
Steamer Dara for Aden.
Steamer Karagola for Durban.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Narkunda: The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s English mail steamer Narkunda, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station, at about (1 p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karagola:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s mail steamer Karagola, arrived is harbour yesterday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 455 passengers.

S.S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Dara:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Dara, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Nippon:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Nippon, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Tencred:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Tencred, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. India:—The M. Italiana mail steamer India, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo.

CHANGING HER FACE

Any woman not satisfied with her complexion can remove it and have a new one. The thin veil of stifling half-dead cuticle is an encumbrance, and should be removed to give the fresh vigorous young skin underneath a chance to show itself and to breathe.

There is a simple old-fashioned home remedy which will always do the work. Get some pure mercolized wax from your chemist and apply it at night like cold cream, washing it off in the morning. The mercolide will gently absorb all the lifeless skin, and leave a healthy and beautiful complexion, as fresh as a child's. Naturally, it takes with it all such facial blemishes as freckles, tan, moth patches, sallowness, liver spots, pimples, etc It is pleasant to use, effective and economical. The face so treated immediately looks years younger.

Tele. No. 26470 Telgm. Notecase.

WATERPROOF COATS

FOR RAINY SEASON

THE GOLD FIELD LEATHER WORKS.

SHOW ROOM—156 to 160 PRINCESS ST., BOMBAY No. 2.

SAHARA GOLD

with wide and keen Cutting Edges. Every Blade sold under Money back Guarantee.

SAHARA lasts longer and yields many pleasant creamy shaves than other Blades on the Market.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Agents:—
SAHARA BLADE DEPOT,
Post Box No. 154, Bombay.
Stockists:—
Messrs. Thomson & Taylor Ltd.
Chemists & Druggists,
Esplanade, BOMBAY.

BIRTH CONTROL

Do you want to preserve the health and beauty of your wife? If so, use our Birth Control talisman given by a well-renowned sage. No failure assured. Price Re. 1-8.
ALL-INDIA OCCULT HOUSE,
DACCA, (B) (Bengal).

IMMEDIATE EFFECT.

RAJRATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills, Rs. 20 V. P. Extra, use in any season.

RAMARATNA.
(Regd.) No. 3680.
For external application to give increased nerve vigour. Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5. Full Size Bottle Rs. 20. V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle. V. P. Extra.

Cholera Kardan.
Is two minutes effect.
Price: Rs. 2 per 20 pills.

Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
153, Gulalwadi, Bombay,
Head Office: Vadhwan City.

What the People Say

RETRENCHMENT

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From all the corners of India comes one cry, the cry of protest against retrenchment. India to-day witnesses thousands and thousands of her sons, both literate and illiterate driven to unemployment, and weeps for the unbearable sufferings of her children who are half-fed and half-clad, and who with the sweat of their brow work for crumbs which the Western World would disdain to look upon.

The report of the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Bombay Government suggests a line of exemption from cut for salaries below Rs. 40. This is rather too low and it is specially so in a city like Bombay. It will be indeed, highly appreciated if the Government of Bombay be pleased to exempt all salaries below Rs. 100 and apply a cut of 2-1/2 per cent. for salaries from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 and 5 per cent. for Rs. 200 to 500 and 10 per cent. for salaries ranging above Rs. 500. The high-paid man can well afford to sacrifice a little of his income and save the poor low-paid man from further hardships. Not having an insight into the sufferings of the low-paid men, some people have perverted views. They think that the low-paid men can better afford to live with still lower salaries.

Such is the course more or less adopted by the Bombay Municipality. They have applied retrenchment as far as the menials and the low-paid servants are concerned, and some of them have been dispensed with on this account. While they have mercilessly thrown out these poor low-paid men without any consideration for their starving families, the Corporation thought it indispensable at the same time to give an increase of Rs. 250 to their Chief Health Officer whose salary was already Rs. 1,500 P.M., and also to provide a further increase of Rs. 250 to be given effect to from 1st August, 1932. This is what is municipal retrenchment. Let me, Sir, take this opportunity to make a fervent appeal to the worthy City Fathers not to throw out of work the already starving low-paid men, but to adopt just and reasonable measures to effect necessary saving.

The retrenchment in Railways, Improvement Trust, Port Trust and many other such bodies also require close scrutiny. It will be indeed worth-while if these bodies also adopt measures on the lines recommended by the Bombay Retrenchment Committee, if at all they also think of any retrenchment.—Yours, etc.,

SYED MAHAMED.

Bombay, July 11.

AN APPEAL TO LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In the present exceptional period of economic distress and acute unemployment, the plight of the life assurance policy-holders, most of whom are wage-earners in cities, or receivers of rent in rural parts, calls for sympathetic handling at the hands of the life assurance companies, Indian and foreign. One hears much of the grievances of the ryot against Government in its land revenue policy. Land revenue is only an infinitesimal proportion of the interest, which the ryot is paying to the money-lender; and a very small proportion of the rent, which the cultivator pays to the landlord or zemindar. Still, the ryot feels it very irksome to pay the land revenue due its rigidity. Similarly, in the case of its assurance, if the payment of premium is not made regularly, the policyholder may find most of his savings wiped out. It is true that life assurance companies have "non-forfeiture privileges" in the same way as Government have provided for "remission" clauses in the Land Revenue Code. It was because these 'non-forfeiture privileges" were not considered sufficient enough, that there was the phenomenon last year when the Indian Life Assurance Companies were tumbling over one another in advertising liberal extensions for those policyholders who courted imprisonment in the cause of the country. The policyholder now finds his income reduced due to the reduction in the rent received consequent on the fall of prices, and the smaller amount of wages received by him. Owing to unemployment all round, he finds no merely his income reduced, but has also to support those, who, being unemployed, become a emporary charge on him.

Under these circumstances, in their own interests the Life Assurance Companies, both Indian and Foreign, should forthwith announce a liberal extension of the period of payment of premiums for those Indian and "Statutory" Indian policy-holders, who default in payment of their premiums from now onyards due to the present hard times. The present is an abnormal period. Since the Life Assurance Companies are mainstay of the Governmen Securities market, they ought to approach Government, and Government ought to find a way out for them. It is not enough for Govrnment to plead financial stringency. Any loss in interest that the Companies may suffer by the above suggestion, is nothing in comparison with the loss of capital values inflicted by Government on the Life Assurance Companies. During the last war, Government went out of their way to swell the profits of the foreign banks by compensating them for their so-called "overbought" position.

It is also high time that our Insurance Journals, instead of regarding themselves as mutual admiration societies conducted under a happy family arrangement and monopolising the space on academic problems on insurance, should descend down to mundane affairs pertaining to the existing policyholders of Life Assurance Companies and take the lead in this matter and force the hands of all Assurance Companies operating in India. They must realise that, if due to the non-forfeiture clauses not being made elastic, bad blood is left amongst existing policyholders, it would be difficult for Life Assurance Companies to enlarge their scope in future in this country, where life assurance is only in its infant stage.—Yours, etc.,

EXISTING POLICYHOLDER.

July 14.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had about a month back read in your paper, a letter protesting against the seeking of a non-Indian for the post of the principal of the Royal Institute of Science. The Government had [illegible] the condition that the applicant should be a professor of Chemistry, thereby disqualifying the engagement of the seniormost Professor in the Institute. Now they have changed their policy, thereby executing economy in an admirable way. They have appointed the Professor of Physics and the seniormost member of the staff to be acting principal, and have at least temporarily abolished the post of Professorship of Organic Chemistry. There is already another professor of Chemistry and the work could be carried on by him with the aid of the assistant lecturers. This is indeed an admriable way of effecting economy without inviting protest or opposition. The Government ought to be congratulated upon this piece of 'research', and I hope that they will effect retrenchment in this way, whenever any official has vacated his post and retired from service, except in cases in which this step is not advisable to be followed for the sake of efficiency of the department.

I further suggest that the acting principal ought to be engaged permanently, for he is a very efficient and clever man. He being a man of broad outlook, would not see 'red' in any activity of the boys as would a non-Indian 'Stalwart.'—Yours, etc.,

B. S. FANSALKAR.

Mahendra Mansion,
Bombay, July 12.

INDIA'S ART AND CULTURE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—India in the past had a many-sided economic life with a distinctly urban civilisation, with an extensive trade with European countries and a free exchange of goods as between villages and cities.—a land of self-sufficing villages on whose surplus was founded a structure of arts and handicrafts, the growth of knowledge and development of literature and philosophy.

Howeveer, India has had no economic policy of her own during the British regime, which has only aided in exportation of her valuable raw materials, drain of her wealth and exploitation of her resources. Her true interests lie in producing raw materials and buying from abroad manufactured goods. At present, India has almost attained constitutional Swaraj and, therefore, sir, if technical training be prescribed by the University in the curriculum it will once again serve to revive her lost Art and Culture and she will have opportunity of determining her economic destiny and evolving a well-directed economic policy which would add to her wealth and diffuse material prosperity.—Yours, etc.

RUSTOM DADACHANJI.

Devkaran Mansion,
Princess Street,
Bombay, July 13.

BOMBAY DIST. MUNICIPAL ACT & MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS ACT AMENDMENTS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of Wednesday's date publishes the text of Bill No. 21 of 1931:—A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925.

In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

The objects of some of the important amendments in this Bill are explained in the following notes on the clauses:—

Clause 2 (iii).—It is considered desirable that there should be a provision in the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, similar to that in sub-section (e) of section 28 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925.

Clause 2 (iv).—Section 23 (7A) and (10) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, provide for the calling of a meeting for the election of the president when a new Municipality is constituted after a general election on the expiry of the term of office of a Municipality and also in the case of a casual vacancy under sub-section (8), but there is no provision in the Act for the calling of such meeting when a Municipality is constituted for the first time or when it is re-established or re-constituted after dissolution or supersession under section 179. The necessary provision has, therefore, been made now by the insertion of new sub-section (7B in this section.

Clauses 2 (v), (vii) and (ix), and 3 (i), (iii) and (v).—Section 85 (b) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and section 108 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, prescribe fees for distress made under sections 83 and 105, respectively of the two Acts mentioned above and, therefore, no fees can legally be recovered for issue of a distress warrant, unless there is an attachment of property in execution of the warrant. The result is that a defaulter who pays up the amount mentioned in the notice of demand only when the bailiff or clerk comes with a warrant evades attachment and also escapes payment of the warrant fee. The object of these amendments is, therefore, to authorise the municipalities to levy separate fees for the issue of warrants in cases of the nature described above.

Clauses 2 (vii) (a) and 3 (i).—The amendments of section 46 (i) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and of section 58(ffi) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, are only consequential.

Clauses 2 (vi) and 3 (ii).—Section 69 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and section 86 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, provide that buildings which have remained vacant and unproductive of rent shall be entitled to a certain remission of rates in certain circumstances. This provision does not apply to owners of bungalows in hill-stations which have to be kept furnished for seasonal tenants even though they may remain unoccupied for the whole year. It is desirable that such houses or bungalows when not actually occupied should not lose the benefit of the remission simply because they happen to be furnished and are not, therefore, literally vacant. The proposed amendments of sub-section (4) of section 69 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and of sub-section (4) of section 86 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925, are intended to give effect to this object.

Clauses 2 (viii) and 3 (iv).—It has been represented to Government that the washing of clothes by washermen is at present being carried out in all quarters of towns and cities with the result the practice breeds mosquitoes and that municipalities have no powers to regulate the washing places or to control them in any way except as regards public places, where only washing can be prohibited under section 132 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, or section 165 of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925. It is, therefore, proposed by these clauses to amend these two Acts by the insertion of provisions on the lines of section 397 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888. Provision has also been made for the municipality to invite and consider objections before prohibiting the washing of clothes by washermen at places other than those specially provided for the purpose.

Rugby.—In the House of Lords debate on the Finance Bill criticism was mainly directed to its land-tax proposals. Having been certified as money bill it could not, however, be amended, and it was read a second time without division.—B.O.W.

Beauty Adorned

A Perfume should never detract from the individuality of the user, but accentuate personality and charm. Make "4711" Tosca your own perfume. Its lightest touch — on the nape of the neck or behind the ears — is a revelation of fragrance and allure.

Lovers of a perfumed Eau de Cologne will like the refreshing aroma of "4711" Tosca Eau de Cologne — and there is further the delightful range of other "4711" Tosca Toiletries:

Compact — the ideal powder • Vanishing Cream — the perfect foundation for powder • Toilet Soap • Lotion • Brillantine • Face Powder.

The numeral "4711" on the Blue and Gold Label proclaims their excellence.

No. 4711. Tosca

849

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay.

'PHONE: 24711

WE CAN HELP YOU

PFAFF

TELE PHONE. 24305 GRAM PFAFF.

THE WELL-KNOWN GERMAN

SEWING MACHINES

QUALITY UNSURPASSED RELIABLE AND DURABLE BEST MECHANISM.

TERMS CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED

ASK FOR PARTICULARS

SOLE AGENTS:

BELL & Co Ld.

Carnac Rd., BOMBAY & Mount Rd., MADRAS.

BRANCHES ALL OVER THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS PRESIDENCIES AND C. P.

Ideal Soap FOR Washing Khaddar Fabrics.

It is FREE ALKALI in a Washing Soap that burns clothes and shortens their life. NIRMOLIN CONTAINS NONE.

Bombay Stockists:—
MOHANLAL MANSUKHLAL JUMA MUSJID;
V. PRABHA & CO., Sandhurst Road:
HIND VASTU PRASARAK MANDAL, KANDEWADI.

Sole Agents:—KONKAR BROS. & CO., Budhwar Peth Poona City.
Bombay Depot: Mohan Building, Bombay 4.

ASTROLOGY

The biggest and most reliable Astrological Society in India and the Far East. Free Prospectus on application. Annual Life Reading (monthly information) Rs. 4. Answers to question varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 25. DHANADA (WONDERFUL TALISMAN). Its wearer earns immense wealth with little struggling and attains to long life, good health, fame, son, success in undertakings, prosperity in service and business, etc. It has wonderful power to give abundant fortune to the wearer to his utter surprise. Price Rs. 7-10. Specially prepared, giving immediate effects in gold tube, Rs. 29-11. BASIKARANA TALISMAN. Wear this and keep under your absolute control any man or woman, Rs. 4-9.

N.B.—If not benefitted, money refunded, guaranteed supplied.

Prof. B. K. JYOTIR BHUSAN, F.T.S. (Expd. 30 Years)
President, All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society.
105 (C), Grey Street, Calcutta.

Get a New Life

Thousands of hopeless patients have got new life, by using the following long-tried specifics of the CHIEF HUKMA OF KASHMIR State. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.

VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours; the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ.—Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble, complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three).

SAJAN MOHANI (Regd.) A few grains of it shall change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per TOLA.

AKSHIR—Shall cure urethra troubles in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc. PRICE Rs. 3 (three only).

"DILPASAND" (Birth Control). Its 3 doses use will stop pregnancy for 1 year. Quite safe to use. Price Rs. 3 for 12 doses. Sample 3 doses Re. one only.

Dr. T. N. SHARMA.
Kaviraj, Darulsehat (Regd.)
GUJRAT (Punjab).

INDIAN INSECTICIDE
KILBUG
Kills Mosquitoes, Bugs and all Insects
Popular Pharmacy, Bombay 7.
Arvind Swadeshi Stores, Svadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.

LEARN TYPEWRITING
IN A MONTH.
Shorthand Class is conducted by qualified graduates. Before joining anywhere else please have a look at
THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.
Opp. General Post Office, WARWICK HOUSE, Fort, Bombay.

Senta Typewriters
Sewing Machines
WICKLESS OIL STOVES & OVENS.
Sole Agents,
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
Sayee Bhuwan,
141, Princess St., Bombay 2.

A LETTER FROM PERSIA.

NEW CURRENCY NOTES

(From Our Correspondent).
ZABOL, July 4.
(East Persia.)

I made reference to the withdrawal of the Railway from its present rail head Duzdap (Persia) to Dalbandin but later on it was rumoured that the matter had been amicably settled with the Persian Government and that the Indian Government had agreed to let the present Railway line as it is. But since yesterday the news has again come from Duzdap that the Railway is going to be withdrawn according to the first information and that no settlement has been reached between the Persian and Indian Government on this matter. These conflicting news have had a very disturbing effect on the trade of this part of Persia and the prices of all the imported goods have further gone up. After closely studying this matter I am of the opinion that the withdrawal of the Railway will very seriously injure the interests of the Persians and that their loss will far exceed the loss incurred by the Indian merchants as there is every possibility of a very large number of goods being smuggled in this country by Beluch or Afghan tribesmen who will not be slow to take advantage of this position since the Persian Customs will not be able so effectively to control the imports coming into Persia by motor lorries or "caravans" at different times and days as they can now when the goods arrive by railway under very strict arrangement. Moreover the freight on the merchandise will increase which will also very seriously hinder the advantageous sale of Persian products in India where the prices have already come down considerably whereas now the cost price will be further increased by this additional difference of transport charges by railway and other means.

PERSIA'S CURRENCY NOTES.

Your readers must be aware that so far currency notes in circulation are issued by the Imperial Bank of Persia which is a British Bank. But last year the Persian Government paid an indemnity to the Bank in compensation for withdrawing its right of issuing these notes in future. Now the Government have decided to issue their own notes through the National Bank of Persia for which they have placed an order with a German firm to print them. It is hoped that these notes will get into circulation by next autumn.

The Revenue Department of the Province of Gilan have distributed a sum of Krans 200000 to encourage tobacco cultivation to be returned as soon as the proceeds of their crops reach their hands.

Nearly 80 students from Gilan who were studying in different European countries have returned back to their homes without completing their studies owing to the difficulty of obtaining transfer of funds from this country for their maintenance. The Government now is mostly encouraging the going abroad of students at State expenses under certain terms. It is understood that 100 students are being sent at State expense this year for which the competitive examination will take place in October.

"PEACE AND PLENTY"

What New Austria Wants.

(Baron Franckensten, Austrian Minister in London, in an Interview with the "Daily Herald.")

A new Austria is growing up-to-day, whose people desire nothing so much as peace, for only thus can they see a road to prosperity.

We are convinced advocates of peace, for everyone must realise that no country has suffered more deeply from the effects of the war than Austria.

Only when greater understanding between nations and readiness on the part of all to lay aside suspicion and join wholeheartedly schemes for disarmament and the maintenance of World Peace, can plans be carried out which will bring national prosperity.

DOUBLE HERITAGE.

Austria has a great double heritage. On one hand are its art treasures, its musical and literary traditions, which even the most severe economic conditions have failed to dim.

On the other hand is the heritage of war, and all the burdens and difficulties which were placed upon Austria by the Peace Treaty.

Austria's difficult situation is not fully realised by many in Britain. Austria has to export a great deal in order to be able to pay for her necessary imports. But the extraordinarily high tariff walls set up by her neighbours make it impossible for her to do so on sufficiently large scale.

IDLE FACTORIES.

Obviously the cheapest goods find the readiest market and exorbitant tariffs mean expensive goods and consequently a limited demand for them.

This explains why so many of our factories stand idle, the workers unemployed and the machinery deteriorating. Another consequence has been that the banks which control and finance our industries have passed through many crises.

OUT FOR TRADE.

Other States are not disposed to make the concessions we so urgently need, because larger countries would profit from them through the "Most Favoured Nations" clause.

Placed in this intolerable situation, Austria is prepared to offer a Customs Union, not only to Germany, but to any other country willing to meet her on the same basis.

We are for Free, or at any rate a Free-er, Tade. And we hope that Europe will lose no time in taking steps in that direction.

We ardently believe in disarmament, and look forward with much interest and anticipation to the World Disarmament Conference next February.

It would be a great injustice if the Powers which compelled Austria to disarm should not fulfill their promise to reduce their own armaments.

We are all the more enthusiastic in our support of disarmament because we realise that the savings which would result would in themselves greatly contribute to the solving of the economic crisis in Europe.

There would be no country more sympathetic than England towards us in our difficulties, were they fully realised, for there is undoubtedly great similarity between the English and the Austrian temperaments.

POST-WAR CHANGES.

I may add that the way in which English people interned in our country during the war, as well as the war prisoners, were treated, showed the natural kindness of the Austrian disposition.

Let me describe some of the post-war changes in my country.

Equal suffrage for men and women was introduced immediately after the war. Women have taken an important part in developing social welfare, and among them no one is more honoured than the mother of our ex-President Hainisch, who is still active despite her eighty-odd years.

I am sure, too, that the women of our country will be among the keenest advocates for World Peace.

Sport of every kind is most popular in Austria, and now women take their full share of it, excelling particularly in ski-ing, skating and swimming.

The Youth movement, too, is highly developed, and through its international activities is forming close bonds of friendship with the youth of England. This is clearly shown by the co-operation of the student movements of both countries.

Of all the social achievements of post-war Austria, the most remarkable, perhaps, are those garden cities for the workers. There are huge blocks of conveniently planned flats, self-contained and complete with their gardens.

HUMAN BONDS.

These wonderful homes have attracted the attention of housing experts throughout the world. And the experts are astonished at the combination of originality and utility of the Viena flats.

The festival in honour of Mozart, now taking place in Vienna, with its elaborate programme of music, theatrical performances and sport, is an example of how the Austrians have cultivated and preserved art in all its forms. We have honoured our great musicians and poets in spite of very trying economic difficulties.

I hope, indeed, that English people will attracted by the festival. Through it they would be able to see something of Austria and her people and thus forge another link between the nations.

KHAR TENANTS' GRIEVANCES

The Hon. Secretary, Tenants' Association, Khar Road, writes:—Rents continue diminishing, but many bungalows are vacant in Khar. Tenants should insist that landlords do provide monsoon protection mattings in open spaces and verandahs. Some landlords have dispensed with mats and tenants are complaining about the presence of snakes and other reptiles in compound; some compounds are slushy and water accumulated so much in them that exit is impossible from any side.

INDIA BUYING MILL MACHINERY

Automatic Looms In Japan

The following interesting notes are found in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" dated June 25:—

HUGE INDIAN MACHINERY CONTRACT FOR LANCASHIRE?

Further inquiries for textile machinery for places in the interior of India are in circulation in Lancashire from London financial quarters. In one instance the value reaches nearly a quarter of a million. The construction of cotton mills in China goes on, and mills are also in course of erection in Portugal. A considerable business is being done in dismantled cotton textile machinery, which is being removed from mills here for re-election in other countries.

MORE MAGHINERY FOR JAPANESE MILLS.

The installation of a thousand automatic looms is now being carried out in the nine mills of the Naigai Wata Kaisha, the largest Japanese cotton concern in Shanghai, according to the "China Weekly Review." This concern, which employs approximately 18,000 operatives, is also planning to install another thousand looms shortly. Seven hundred and fifty new looms are now being installed in the five mills of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Company, which employs about 10,000 operatives.

Towards the end of last year the Yu-Fong Cotton Spinning Company installed 30,000 additional spindles. Another 30,000 are now being installed. The Dah-Kong Cotton Spinning Company intends to add another 20,000 spindles to its plant very shortly, and it is understood that both concerns intend to add weaving sheds fited up with automatic looms to their spinning mills.

NEW PROCESS FOR CORD TYRES

A new process for the manufacture of material for cord tyres is now being worked at Dunlop's Cotton Mill at Rochdale. The process, which concerns the doubling of yarn, put two twists in the thread for each turn of the spindle instead of just one, as in ordinary doubling. Dunlops have such faith in the advantages of the new process that they have installed 80 machines of this type—some 20 per cent. of the total plant,—and they intend eventually to change to new system throughout their mill.

The double-twist process is not an entirely new discovery. But up to recently it could not be worked satisfactorily because it was impossible to prevent the spindle from oscillating. This has now been overcome. The new process does not yield a stronger yarn, but produces a thread with much greater resistance to fatigue.

The claim made for the new system are that it is more economical in use than the old. It costs less to produce the yarn in labour, time, and power. It yields a better controlled yarn. There is no limit to the amount of twist which can be put in the yarn, there is no danger of snarls, there is more control of elongation, and the wear and tear of machinery is reduced to a minimum. For the next twelve months the new system as regards tyre yarns is reserved exclusively to Dunlops. After that it can be used elsewhere under license.

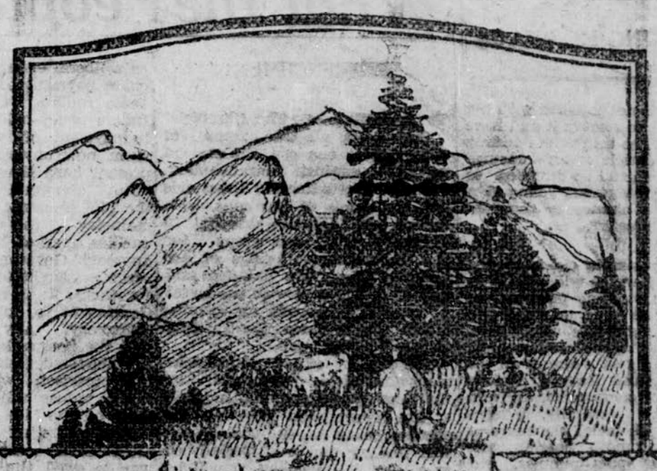
NEW FABRIC MEASURING DEVICE.

A new device to measure the thickness of fabric has been brought out by the textile section of the United States Bureau of Standards. The device is being exhibited in Chicago just now at a show arranged by the American Society for Testing Machinery. With the help of this machine it is possible to measure the thickness of a fabric under a very small known load and under a series of different loads.

The gauge consists of a delicately balanced arm, on one end of which can be placed a foot of any desired cross section and contact area. By placing weight on the foot any desired load of the fabric can be obtained. The support of the knife edge on which the arm rests can be raised or lowered by means of micrometer screw. This movement is indicated on a dial which is graduated in thousands of an inch. The difference in reading obtained when the foot is lowered on to a fabric to a position when the arm is just balanced, and a similar reading obtained with the fabric removed gives the fabric's thickness.

A CREPE YARN DEVICE.

A loom improvement of an interesting kind has been made by a German inventor, Oskar Ott. Brunn, Vogtland, who has patented a device for separating the two kinds of weft yarn used in weaving crepe fabrics, says the "Daily News Record." There is a recognised tendency for right-hand twist and left-hand twist weft yarns to become entangled with each other in the space between the selvedge and the shuttle-box, but the new device, which consists of a spring movement regulated by the rise or fall of the shuttle-box, prevents this.



"MILKMAID" is milk at its best. Pure milk, creamy milk; the finest nourishment for children of all ages in the tropics.

ALL the vitamins are in "Milkmaid" Condensed Milk, all the cream. Give your family "Milkmaid" Condensed Milk to-day.

MILKMAID
SWEETENED CONDENSED
MILK
PREPARED IN SWITZERLAND
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

"MILKMAID MILK IS THE BEST MILK MADE"

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

DISTRICT ORGANISERS in Bombay Presidency on salary from Rs. 75 to Rs. 150 per mensem and one AGENCY ORGANIZER for Bombay Presidency on salary of Rs. 100 to Rs. 800 per mensem according to qualifications. Previous experience in Free Insurance quite essential. Apply sharp to:—

JAI BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
12, Second Line Beach, Madras.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK
Capital Surplus And Undivided Profits
U. S. $ 226,037,392
Over
Rs. 62,16,00,000
BOMBAY OFFICE
12/14 Churchgate St.
HEAD OFFICE
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

SPECIAL TREATMENT

PATIENTS suffering from weakness or other troubles brought about by excesses or any other reason and disappointed with numerous high-sounding advertisements of Patent Medicines from Vaidyas Hakims and Doctors are invited to try my Special treatments. Special individual attention. GUARANTEED Cure for those taking my Special Treatments according to my instructions. No restrictions about diet, etc.

A number of completely disappointed Patients already cured and enjoying true life. Every case treated as Confidential. See personally or write:—

VAIDYARAJ JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER
153, KIKA STREET, GULALWADI, BOMBAY 4.
SPECIALIST IN SPRUE, CONSUMPTION, WEAKNESSES of all NATURE and other private diseases of both the sexes, etc.

DIVINE MEDICINE OF
HERNIA
CENT PER CENT. SUCCESS. WITHOUT OPERATION.
Why do you suffer from Hernia. Come to us, we shall make a contract with you and cure you of the disease. If you fail to see us, send one anna postal stamp, have the testimonials and directions and get yourself radically cured from afar.
Apply to:—Dr. H. C. ROY,
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

ASTHMA
SPEEDIEST CURE.
No matter whatever type however long-standing. Cure radically and permanently, without relapse. Patients are requested to come under my treatment, if required. Ready to give guarantee. Particulars free. Apply:—Dr. B. K. CHOUDHURY 23/2/B DURGA CHARAN MUKHERJI STREET, BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

SECOND HAND

SEWING MACHINES of all make purchased, SOLD, exchanged and repaired. New spare parts always in stock.
PEDNEKAR & Co.,
170, Girgaon Rd., Kandewadi-Naka, BOMBAY 4.

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

INDIA AS "PAY-OUT" WINDOW

—:o:—

Forced To Foot Bill For External Wars, Bounties And Pensions

A PEEP INTO EAST INDIA COMPANY'S BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS

The following are further extracts from the report of the Congress Select Committee on the public debt of India:—

We shall now consider now the said public debt of 51 million pounds came to be incurred. Since the year 1783, the surplus revenues from the territories, administered by the East India Company, were for all practical purposes, appropriated by them towards the commercial side and must have eventually been distributed amongst the shareholders. While the deficits in the territorial side were allowed to accumulate and ultimately became a part of the item of 51 million pounds which was the public debt as at 30th April 1857. The said public debt was largely caused by the expenses of warlike operations and acquisitions of territories.

Aganist the costs of the internal wars during the period may be set off the accession of the territories resulting from these operations or tributes or indemnities obtained from the vanquished powers. In each successive period, though the total expenditure increases, the increase in the revenues also keeps pace with it. The surpluses on the territorial side were taken over to the commercial side and were absorbed. Had this process not been followed, no public debt would have had to be incurred even for the purposes of the costs of the wars. Apart however from the fact that the surpluses on the territorial side would have met the expenses of the wars, Great Britain ought to have borne the same in any event. Even the directors of the East India Company on some occasions protested against the costs of these wars being saddled on India's revenues and claimed that these should be borne by Great Britain.

CONFUSION IN ACCOUNTS

Among the difficulties which render impracticable any analysis of the general financial transactions during the Company's regime in India, at the end of which the above-mentioned public debts existed, the most considerable is the one caused by the mixing up of the accounts of their commercial and territorial branches. It is only in 1814 that the accounts of the commercial and their territorial sides were separated. Long priod to that date, the Company had acquired large territorial possessions including the Diwani of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and derived considerable sums by way of territorial revenues, as well as from levies made upon the Company's allies and dependents, like the Nabob of Oudh and the Rajah of Benares. The territorial revenues were subject to certain charges under the terms of the Act of 1813 and the surplus remaining thereafter was made applicable to the commercial branch. Under Section 55 of that Act, territorial revenues were required to be applied:—

(1) To the maintenance of forces and forts and the provision of warlike and naval stores,
(2) To the payment of interest on Indian debts including such portion of it as might be demanded in a bill on the Court of Directors, to meet which provision was required at all times to be made by consignment or remittance to England,
(3) To defraying expenses of civil and commercial establishments,
(4) Towards the liquidation of territorial debts or of the Bond debt in England or to such other purposes as the Court of Directors with the approval of the Board of Commissioners should direct.

(Report of the Parliamentary Committee, 1832.)

Under Section 56 of the same Act, a sum was required annually to be issued in India for commercial investments or remittance to England equal to the payments made from the commercial funds in England, on account of the territorial charges in the year preceding. According to the Report of the Common's Committee of 1832 (Vol. 11, Finance), from 1814-15 to 1836-27 the application of territorial funds to the purchase of the Company's investments for remittance averaged £2,928,000, of which £1,155,000, were applied to the purchase of Indian investments in China. Whatever further sums were necessary were mainly derived from the profits of the China trade and advanced from thes to the territorial account. On the other hand, under Section 57 the commercial profits of the Company and other receipts in England were required to be applied:—

(1) To the payment of Bills of Exchange,
(2) To the current payment of other debts except the the Home Bond Debts interest and commercial expenses,
(3) To the payment of dividends, and
(4) To the reduction of the Indian debt or the Home Bond Debt.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES

On account of these mutual payments and receipts, the account was never quite clear as between these two branches considered separately, all that the investigators at this time of the day can do in the matter is to take notice only of the net result or the ultimate balance as shown at the date of the Company's dissolution as a governing body, subject to such adjustments as the known facts of history at that date warranted. The only source of light that we have is to be derived from the periodic investigations of the Parliamentary Committee into the affairs of the East India Company, notably those which were made before the passing of the Acts of 1784, 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853. At the last but one renewal of the Charter in 1833, when all trading rights and privileges of the Company were completely put an end to, exhaustive investigations were made into these accounts. A special investigator, Mr. Pennington, who was a qualified accountant, was employed by the Parliamentary Committee in 1832. He observes in his report as follows:—

"All the statements which have been drawn out with a view to an enquiry into the relative position of the two branches of the Company's affairs antecedently to the commencement of the present Charter, differ materially from each other, as well in point of principle as in their details and results, and show the extreme difficulty or "rather the impossibility" of arriving at any certain conclusion upon a point of which the accounts, whence the statements are drawn do not afford either the perfect illustration or the proof." Quoted ours.

The accounts which were prepared, were necessarily affected by the point of view which the Directors of the East India Company had before them to justify themselves. The Company's Directors had been insisting for a long while on certain items, the cost of which they had borne in the first instance, as being chargeable not to India but to England, aggregating to 11-1/4 million pounds, of which the details were given showing that the expenditure was really liable to be met by England. (For details see Schedule A.)

DEBITED TO INDIA

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the subsequent paragraphs show that the bulk, if not the whole, of the public debt shown as at 30th April 1857, mainly resulted from items which were not chargeable to India at all. It may further be observed that numerous disbursements of large amounts took place by way of pensions, bounties, gratuities, etc., to the civil and military seVrvants of the Company from Governor-General downwards, which could never have been properly charged to India. But these items have not been taken into account among those as to which questions have been raised in this report."

EXTERNAL WARS

As regards the burden imposed upon India by the Company's wars beyond the geographical limits of India, the costs may be difficult to estimate precisely. The cost of the first Afghan war has been estimated at fifteen millions. The first two Burmese Wars, of 1825-26 and 1852-55, have been also estimated at about fourteen millions. The smaller expeditions to China, Persia and Nepal have been reckoned to have cost about six millions. The external wars, therefore, have been roughly estimated to dave cost in all about thirty-five millions. Obviously, it is unfair to charg this item upon the revenues of India; for, these wars were waged outside the frontiers of India, for British interests and at the instance of the British Ministers of the dav and India derived no material benefit from these wars. Sir George Wingate says:—

"Most of our Asiatic Wars with countries beyond the limits of our Empire have been carried on by means of the military and monetary resources of the Government of India though the objects of these wars were in some instances, purely British, and in others but remotely connected with the interests of India. They were undertaken by the Government of India in obedience to instructions, received from the British Ministries of the time acting through the Presidents of the Board of Control; and for all consequences they have involved, the British Nation is clearly responsible. The Afghan War was one of the most notable of these, and it is now well understood that this war was undertaken by the British Government without consulting the Court of Directors, and in opposition to their views. It was, in fact, a purely British war, but notwithstanding this, and in defiance of a solemn expression of unanimous opinion on the part of the Court of Directors, and of a resolution of the Court of Proprietors of the East India Company that the whole cost of the war should not be thrown upon the Indian finances, the ministry required this to be done. By this injustice, ten millions were added to the debt of India. The late Persian War was proclaimed by the British Ministry in pursuance of a policy with which India had no real concern; but the war not the less, was carried on by the troops and resources of India, and one half only of the toal cost was subsequently settled to be borne by the revenue of this country. India, in fact, has been required to furnish men and means for carrying on all our Asiatic Wars and has never, in any instance, been paid a full equivalent for assistance thus rendered which furnishes irrefragable proof of the one-sided and selfish character of our Indian Policy."

LOAN TO MEET LIABILITIES

The following is an extract from a letter, dated the 6th April 1842, from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company to Lord Fitzgerald:—

"It is doubtless known to your Lordship, that previously to the expedition into Afghanistan, the Finances of India were in a highly prosperous condition, yielding a surplus of a considerable amount....., and that now there is a serious annual deficit to meet which a loan has been contracted at 5 per cent... Under these circumstances it has become the duty of the Court to claim, on behalf of India, to be relieved from any charges to which, upon a fair and impartial view, she may not justly be liable; and whilst it is very far from the Court's desire prematurely to raise any question regarding the objects of the expeditions beyond the Indus, yet they are constrained to submit that, in no view of the case it can be just or expedient that the whole charge of these operations including that of the military reinforcements about to be effected should be thrown on the finance of India."

We give below an extract of the Resolution on the subject passed by the General Court of the East India Company on 27th June 1842:—

"That upon consideration of the circumstances connected with the British intervention in the affairs of Afghanistan as they appear from the papers already laid before Parliament it is the opinion of this Court that the whole expense of the war ought not to be thrown on the people of India, but that a part of it should be borne by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom."

In contesting this item we have not taken into account the actual lose which India herself suffered in men and materials and also the cost of the up-keep of the existing standing army in India which was in itself considerable. It would be pertinent here to refer to what John Bright said in the House of Commons:—

"Last year I referred to the enormous expenses of the Afghan War the real burden of which ought to be thrown on the taxation of the people of England, becaus it was recommended by the English Cabinet for objects supposed to be English."

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL AND STOCK

In 1858, when tde Company was deprived of the possession and the government of the territory, the Company became entitled to the redemption of their Capital Stock by a payment of twelve million pounds in terms of Section 13 of the Charter Act of 1833. It appears, however, as the Company's Stock was not redeemed until 1874, until that date the Company was paid the stipulated dividend of 10-1/2 per cent. per annum, which amounted to £630,000 per year. This amount was paid out of the revenues of India. Thus the otal burden thrown on India in virtue of these provisions was as follows:—

Dividend 1833-58	15,120,000
Dividend 1858-74	10,080,000
Capital Stock Redemption	12,000,000
	£37,200,000

NO BENEFIT TO INDIA

As against this charge upon the revenues of India, India received no substantial benefit. It practically amounts to the purchase price paid to the East India Company for the surrender of such rights and properties as they may have had in the trade of India and for such properties as they then possessed. The actual charge was the outcome of the arrangement made between the East India Company's Directors and Proprietors on the one hand, and the British Government representing the British Parliament and the British Public on the other. In this the Indian people had absolutely no say, nor had their interest any consideration whatsoever. This one-sided arrangement cannot, in equity and good conscience, be held to be binding on the Indian people. India, as already mentioned, received no benefit from the transactions between the British Government and the Company's Directors, either in the shape of the assets claimed to be valuable and surrendered by the Company or in the tangible form of any special advantage such as that which results from having sole charge of one's country's government; or even from having a fair share of the opportunities of service and development of the country's resources. Indians were denied these privileges in their own country all through the Company's rule. The British Government, on the other hand, received many a considerable, as well as valuable, advantage from the operations of the East India Company, both as a territorial and a commercial body. In return for the grant of a charter of monopoly of trade all through the East Indies, including China, the Company came to the rescue of the British Government time and again throughout the reign of the British Government time and again throughout the 18th century and rendered substantial assistance. If justice and good sense demanded that compensation should be paid to the Company for their Capital Stock and goodwill, it ought to have been the British public, rather than the Indian people, who should have borne the burden of that compensation.

NIGERIAN PARALLEL

In further support of our claim, we cite, briefly, the case of the Nigerian Territory. This is a case of the Dominion of a Chartered Company being taken over for direct administration under the British Crown. The Royal Niger Company was formed in 1886, out of the United African Company, by a Royal Charter. Certain territories in Western Africa were placed under that Company by the Charter. Thereunder, the Company conducted the administration of these territories and made wars and treaties with the neighbouring States leading to the imposition of Western domination upon the indigenous races, almost in the same manner as the East India Company did. The pressure however of rival powers, particularly French and German,—the one operating from the North-West through Morocco, the other from the South-East, through the Cameroons,—made it impossible for that Company to hold these territories from its own private resources. In these circumstances, it was arranged that, in consideration of a compensation of £565,000 paid out of the British Exchequer for private rights, the Company should surrender its Charter and transfer all political rights in the territories to the Crown. This transfer took place on January 1, 1900, when the Company dropped the word "Royal" from its title, and became a purely trading corporation.

The points of interest in this case are: (1) that the compensation to a private corporation, acquiring territories, is allowable only in respect of private rights of the corporation; (2) that the compensation is paid from the purse of the State acquiring or taking over these territories,—and not by or from the territories. In the Indian case, the East India Company, when its governing powers were taken over by the British Crown, was paid a lavish compensation for both its commercial (or private) and territorial or political assets and privileges; and the payment was decreed by the British Government to be made out of Indian revenues, without any consultation with, or concurrence of, the Indian people.

(To be continued)

Don't let overwork spoil your health

Horlick's helps to keep you fit

THE usual routine work at office, jobs to tackle and solve, a thousand little details to attend to, and you return home tired out with nerves frayed, depressed and irritable.

Strenuous mental work taxes the nerves to a considerable extent and overworked nerves quickly undermine health. Resistance is lowered and the way is easy for chills, colds, fevers, often leading to serious results.

Horlick's taken daily will fortify the system against this condition, will build up lost vitality, make you eager for the next day's work. And Horlick's is very inexpensive—available everywhere. Either hot or cold it makes a really delicious drink.

Many busy people have found Horlick's tablets extremely useful. The same nourishing Horlick's, but in tablet form, they can be taken a few at a time whenever desired

HORLICK'S *The Original Malted Milk*

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

YOUR DUTY—

To your family is to assure Economic Independence and secure permanent happiness. You can do so by insuring your life with

THE YOUNG INDIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

"YOUNG INDIA" is the Pioneer Life Office of Gujarat and its Directors are prominent mill agents and patriots of Ahmedabad. We offer low rates and attractive terms. Agents wanted everywhere.

(Chief Agents for Bombay and Suburbs, Khandesh and Berar)

RAMDAS KHIMJI SONS & CO.,
P. O. BOX 718, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Authorised Capital	.....	Rs. 11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	Rs. 5,62,50,000

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION AT ANY OFFICE.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
Local Branches:—Byculla Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.

TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS
SAJAN & Co FORT-BOMBAY.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaik Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.
London Agents:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 00 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Building for LIFE

Much of the weakness, anæmic conditions and nerve trouble to which some adults are subject could have been avoided by a regular course of Virol in early childhood. Now is the important time to give Virol whilst the child's constitution is in the making!

Virol is the food which enables the body to create living tissues. The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need VIROL

VIROL LTD., MALTING LONDON, W.3, ENGLAND

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p. a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

TRIUMPHANT-MARCH To EIGHTH RECORD-MAKING WEEK! DRAWING, STILL HUGE-RUSH

ONLY INDIAN PRODUCTION Crowned with UNIVERSAL-PATRONAGE.

"MADANS MEMORABLE SCREEN MARVEL"

ALL-TALKING SINGING and DANCING HINDI-DRAMA

ONLY INDIAN PRODUCTION Glowing with DISTINCTION & Marked-Record

SHIRIN-FARHAD

GREATEST LOVE ROMANCE OF THE AGES.
STARRING—THE BEAUTIFUL KAJJANBAI "Nightingale of Bengal" and THE GOLDEN VOICED NISSAR "Renowned Stage-Star"

STANDARD-PRODUCTION TO COMPARE WITH GREATEST SUCCESS OF "R. C. A." PHOTOPHONE

GORGEOUS PICTURE OF GLORY & FAME With A TALKIE-COMEDY MUMBAINEE—SHETANEE With MOHAN & SHARIFA

DAILY SHOWS—6-15 & 10 P. M. EXTRA-SHOW ON SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS AT 3 P. M.

BOOK IN ADVANCE WELLINGTON-TALKIES DHOBI TALAO

CRISIS IN GERMANY AND AFTER.

WILL FRENCH AGGRESSION SUCCEED IN ITS AIM?

—:o:—

(By "CHRONICLER.")

The 'wave of optimism' to which the recent Press messages about the German situation, published this week, refer, is not a mere term of journalese: nor is it one of the catch-phrases with which statesmen are known to cover their discomfiture and designs.

WHAT SAVED GERMANY.

The German optimism is not a mere abstraction but has something to do, however differently it may be defined, with the qualities of endurance and courage which the post-War Germany has so brilliantly displayed in all those sorry years. One can hardly imagine any other nation placed as Germany had been historically and culturally turning Republican overnight. The myth of Junker traditions has cracked before our very eyes. The nation could have easily crashed into chaos if there were any truth in such a generalisation. Overwhelmed and vanquished on every side, what with humiliating treaties and the status of inferiority assigned to her by her ex-enemies, Germany discovered strength in herself to face the ordeal with heroism: the German character that went to the making of whatever was and is the best in the Junker once more saved Germany.

HINDENBURG.

The history of these last twenty years has been for Germany one of suffering, so tragic yet so spectacular. The Germans' love of the Fatherland, deep and masculine, sustained them throughout: it proved itself deeper than the Junker's pride. What is more eloquent of this nationalism in its best and highest sense than that a man like Hindenburg should become President of the new Republic? He is at once a hero and, symbol of German nationalism, of national pride and the most representative qualities of the nation's character: he towers over his colleagues in the steadfast pursuit of a single ideal in his life—love of the Fatherland. Representing an honourable samurai, he stands aloof, away from the cockpit of party politics: in no election wrangle is his name shouted: all parties regard it as much too honourable for the market place of professional politics.

FUTURE OF GERMANY.

This is not the first time that Germany faces a crisis although certain aspects of it strike one as very peculiar. It is a remarkable fact that the whole people have displayed a rare love of peace and order and behaved with truly praiseworthy sense of realities. The Republican Government has always found them docile and law-abiding: even the none-too-friendly foreign journalists bear witness to this fact. It is possible to exaggerate the importance of movements like the theatrical Hitler's although it must be admitted that they are an expression of the conditions of despair and distress through which the nation is passing. Adolph Hitler is too puny and muddle-headed for a prophet and it is extremely doubtful if Germany could stomach a minor Mussolini of his dimensions. He swears by Marxism and anti-Semetism by turns: the task of Fascist-dictatorship should certainly prove much more difficult than that of Jew-baiting. France has spared no provocation to the injured pride of Germany and her attitude towards the Hoover Moratorium exposes the pseudo-pacificism of Briand. The triumph of the Austro-German "anschluss" movement has sharpened the French fear and suspicion while the German Government has been trying to be loyal to Stresemann's memories. But, there is every reason to believe that once more the French aggression will be foiled.

Columbia Picture Producer of "AFRICA SPEAKS"

BUCK JONES The Screen's Dare-devil Cowboy

in A Thrilling, Breathtaking ALL-TALKING WESTERN

"THE LONE RIDER"

A colourful story of the days of '49! stirring action, strong situations, and a big climatic punch!

You will gasp at the stunts of daring horsemanship! . . . You will marvel at the scenic beauty of our great golden West! . . . And when it comes to loving . . . just watch this Don Juan of cowboys.

A fast-moving action drama with the greatest screen cowboy in the leading role! For the first time!

Other Attractive ITEMS will be included in the Programme.

GLOBE TALKIES Sandhurst Road. Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 P. M. Saturday, Sunday & Friday Matinee at 3 P. M.

THE EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
All-Colour-Talking SINGING MUSICAL COMEDY
SALLY
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
A Masterpiece of Mirth, Melody and Romance.

THE EMPIRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S Amazing human Drama
ESCAPE
Featuring GERALD du MAURIER
Against him—the hand of every man. With him—the heart of every woman.

THE EMPRESS
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
What could be sweeter than NANCY CAROL IN
"HONEY"
Sweet, Sparkling All-Talking, Singing Romance.

OPERA HOUSE.
Twice Nightly 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE WONDERFUL
LOPRETTI
Ventuloquist and Quick Change Artist assisted by HIS OWN COMPANY.
Popular Prices. Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 as.

SEPARATION OF BERAR.

(By S. M. RAHMAN).

The question of separation of Berar from the Central Provinces has recently been raised by the Berar All-Parties Conference, which held its sittings at Akola on the 22nd of June. As regards the economic aspect of the question, it is abundantly clear that the amalgamation of this Province with C. P. has always proved detrimental to the former's interests. The drain on the resources of Berar, owing to this ill-matched union, has been colossal. Every publicist knows that Berar has not been receiving its adequate and equitable quota from the total revenues of the Central Provinces and Berar. The great misfortune of Berar is that it is rich in resources and the surplus of its revenues to the tune of several lakhs is utilised in coping with the needs of the poorer Central Provinces. It was calculated by no less a person than the late Rao Bahadur R. N. Mudholkar that 300 to 350 lacs of Berar revenue were utilised, during the period of 15 years, as if it was money raised in the Central Provinces, and applied for expenditure incurred in the districts of the Central Provinces, while the pressing needs of Berar were postponed. The Sim Formula of expenditure has always been departed from with the result that Berar has been losing more or less 50 lacs of rupees per annum. If those 50 lacs are spent every year in Berar the intellectual and economic condition of the people can be transformed. What greater condemnation can be brought forward against the present system under which Berar is governed?

It is, sometimes, argued that in case Berar is separated from C. P. the entire cost of the establishment of the Secretariate and the offices of the Heads of the different Departments will have to be met from Berar revenue. This cannot prove a formidable objection to separation, as the total cost of these establishments, including the salaries of the Governor, Executive Councillors and Ministers is only 40 lacs per annum out of which approximately 40 per cent is already contributed by Berar. In other words, if Berar, in case of separation, will be required to pay about Rs. 24,00,000 more over this item of expenditure, on the other hand, approximately 50,00,000 lacs per annum that are spent on the needs of C. P. will be saved. Even if all the offices are kept intact there will be a net saving of at least 26 lacs per annum. But in view of the fact that Berar will become a small province, the cost of the establishment will be much reduced as many offices will be amalgamated. In that case, it will not be essential to retain all the present Heads of Departments nor will it be necessary to pay the present rate of salaries to the Governor and Executive Councillors. So the net saving to Berar, if it is constituted a separate province, will be much more than 25 lacs per annum.

It is rather unfortunate that in certain quarters this important issue is being mixed up with the question of the suzerainty of H. E. H. Nizam. The two questions are quite independent and not interdependent. It is quite obvious to those who have studied the question that Berar can attain its full political stature, even if it continues to remain under the suzerainty of the Nizam.

Constitution of Berar as a separate unit in the future All-India Federation is in no way inconsistent with the suzerainty of His Exalted Highness.

FUTURE OF BERAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is rumoured that the intentions of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government do not differ very much from those of Beraris themselves with regard to their internal autonomy and place in the future federal legislature of India and that an authoritative announcement on this issue might soon be expected from the Nizam's Government. This cannot be surprising to those who knew the intentions of the Nizam's Government, as far back as 1923. It would be interesting to recall para 32 of his historic letter to Lord Reading, in which His Exalted Highness the Nizam had declared that he would govern Berar strictly as a constitutional monarch, if it was given back to him. He was prepared to grant a measure of Provincial autonomy which the British Provinces were not enjoying at the time.

In making the contemplated announcement, the Nizam's Government should not only take the aforesaid declaration of October 25th, 1923 into consideration but they should also keep in view the recommendations of the Simon Commission in regard to the constitution of provinces and the trend of discussions at the last sitting of the Indian Round Table Conference. If His Exalted Highness guarantees as liberal a constitution for Berar as the British Provinces are likely to secure in the new Government of India, and promises to get it incorporated in the Instrument of Rendition, he will cut the very ground under the feet of those who are opposing the retrocession of Berar to the Nizam. There will, then, remain no valid reason to oppose it. The British Government also should have no objection to the rendition of Berar to His Exalted Highness, especially when they themselves are surrendering their rights by conferring complete Provincial autonomy on the Provinces and the retrocession is not likely to adversely affect the interests of the people.—Yours, etc.

S. M. RAHMAN.

Akola, July 14.

Calcutta.—The Special Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Pearson and Mr. Justice S.K. Ghosh, acquitted on Wednesday two men who had been convicted by the Special Tribunal at Midnapore of murdering a Sub-Inspector of Police and kidnapping another during the Civil Disobedience Movement and had been sentenced to transportation for life.—A.P.

GANDHI & THE AMERICAN PROPAGANDA

—:o:—

IS THE MAHATMA LIKELY TO BE EXPLOITED?

(BY "OSIRIS".)

I remember, not very long ago, some friend, one of those inspired, kind souls who are always killing you with their kindnesses, invited me to 'meet' an English lady at a dinner which her clique of local admirers had organised.

"I LOVE INDIA".

The lady, I was told, was a great enthusiast for Indian freedom and I was supposed to attend the function in Indian dress (as though I were a Chinaman habituated to the Somalilander's costumes!) and pay a subscription of Rs. 2|- towards the cost of the dinner. I promptly pleaded modesty and questioned whether I was worthy of the honour so kindly extended to me (but I confess I was quite frightened at the additional budgetary demand of Rs. 2|-). The young lady, I learnt afterwards, was a great success. She was fabulously charming and roared a great deal in protestations of her love for India (quite an abstraction, I thought secretly, exalting over the applied economy in my budgetary arrangements). The lover of India type is all too familiar to us and I wish Miss Gwyneth Foden were more familiar with Indian conditions: she would, then, have spared herself the trouble of telling us that only the United States of America nurtured these bacilli of the lover-of-India species.

TRUST IN THE CAUSE.

Miss Foden's article in these columns, entitled "Mahatma Gandhi v. American Dollars" and published on the 4th inst., appears to ignore the fact that India is already perhaps the biggest dumping-ground for every description of international fraud, 'poseur' and 'poseuse'. This kind of exploitation is not peculiar to any single country or nationality and one is at times amazed at the way the adventurers and adventuresses impose themselves on poor but credulous, kindly people. Pigmentation makes no great difference in this matter: we have our own as well as imported species of the quacks and crooks who batten themselves at the expense of popular gullibility and other equally excusable, weaknesses. That does not, however, come in the way of real friendship and there is no reason why we should regard everyone with suspicion and distrust because the world has not been purged of its blackguards. We trust both friends and enemies, relying always on our own strength, that is to say. If Miss Foden will give us credit at least for commonsense such as even children are capable of practising through their sensitive, natural instinct.

AMERICAN PROPAGANDA.

I am not in the least alarmed at the prospects of exploitation to which Miss Foden calls attention and I think that Mahatma Gandhi has more and better friends in the States than that good lady imagines. Parnell's parallel that she quotes appears to me to be singularly misquoted for an analogy. Ironically enough, the first man who sold poor Parnell was his own confident. Gandhi, even like Parnell, has enough leadership in him to know that it is not the foreigners' sympathy but the nation's own efforts that must achieve anything like real freedom. He is not leading a mission to raise money. It is a historical fact that the 'American' money that helped the Irish struggle was contributed by the sons and daughters of Ireland, the poor, struggling emigrants, who sacrificed part of their meagre earnings for the love of their dear country. The heroism of the hotel-waiter has its place in the history of the struggle as even Miss Foden will admit. We have enough Indian students in the States who will look after Gandhi's comforts even if we never uttered the honourable names of friends like Durant, Sunderland and Holmes. The general American sympathy for the Indian cause of freedom is not the outcome of mere propaganda either voluntary or subsidised. I am afraid (and Miss Foden, if she is as well informed as I believe her to be, will agree with me) we are too poor to afford it.

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 AND 10

KEN MAYNARD

In a Great Talking Western!

'Wow! Here's one you can't beat for ACTION. See your favourite star in a colourful drama of the days when California was young. There's a punch in every scene, and a wallop in very punch! See—

SENOR AMERICANO

SONGS THAT BRING TEARS TO THE EYES
HORSE-RIDING THAT WILL TAKE YOU OUT OF YOUR SEAT

A SWORD-FIGHT—ONE MAN AGAINST 50—
THAT WILL THRILL YOU FOR WEEKS.

A HORSE THAT IS ALMOST HUMAN—TARZAN

NO TALKING PICTURE YET SCREENED HAS PRODUCED SO MANY THRILLS.

ALL-TALKING—ALL-SINGING.

ALSO

A TWO REEL ALL-TALKING COMEDY

AND

OSWALD THE RABBIT

Amusements.

Coming Very Shortly!

With A
CLEAR-VOICE
PHOTOPHONED ON POPULAR
R. C. A.
Proved to be Best Sound Recording-Medium, in the World

HAPPY NEWS!
IT'S THE ARRIVAL OF
MADAN THEATRES ANOTHER ALL-TALKING, SINGING & DANCING MASTERPIECE
LAILA-MAJNU
AT Wellington-Talkies

Coming Very Shortly!
WITH
NISSAR & KAJJAN
The Reputed Stars of
"SHIRIN-FARHAD"
Fame, whose Excellent Singing Still Drawing Thousands.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP

(Continued from page 8)

tion. The training of teachers is regulated in a uniform manner for the whole Reich, on the general lines laid down for higher education. Teachers in public schools have the rights and duties of State officials.

School attendance is compulsory for all. The fulfilment of this obligation is provided for by primary schools, with at least an eight years' course, followed by continuation schools with a course extending to a completion of the eighteenth year of age. Instruction and all accessories are free of charge in the primary and continuation schools.

ORGANIC DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION.

The public system of education shall be organically developed. Upon the basis of primary schools common to all, shall be built up a system of secondary and higher education. The governing consideration in the building up of this system is the diversity of vocations and, as regards the admission of the child into any particular school, its capacity and inclination, not the economic and social standing of its parents.

Upon the request of persons responsible for the education of children, however, primary schools in accordance with their religious creed or philosophic views may be established in a locality, so far as is possible without interference with the orderly development of the school system, the wishes of persons responsible for the education of children are necessarily taken into account as far as possible.

Public provision is also made by the Reich, the States and the local authorities, for the admission of persons of small means to secondary and higher educational institutions; in particular, educational assistance grants shall be provided for the parents of children considered suitable for education in secondary and higher schools until the completion of their education.

NO EDUCATIONAL SEGREGATION.

Private schools, as a substitute for public schools, require the approval of the State, and are subject to the laws of the States. Approval may be granted when the private schools are not inferior to the public schools in their educational aims and organisation, nor in the professional qualifications of their teaching staff; further, there must be no segregation of pupils based upon the means of their parents. Approval is refused when the economic and legal position of the teaching staff is not sufficiently assured.

Private primary schools are permissible only when there is in a locality no public primary school corresponding to the religious creed or philosophic views of a minority of persons responsible for the education of children whose desires must be taken into consideration when the educational administrative authorities recognise that a special educational interest is involved.

Primary preparatory schools have been abolished, though private schools not serving as substitutes for public schools retain their existing legal rights.

NATURE OF INSTRUCTION.

All schools have as their aim the inculcating of moral character, a civic conscience, personal and vocational efficiency, imbued with the spirit of German nationality and international goodwill. In giving instruction in public schools, care must be taken not to give offence to the susceptibilities of those holding different opinions.

The duties of citizenship and technical education are subjects of instruction in the schools and the most singular feature is that, upon the completion of the period of school attendance, every pupil receives a copy of the Constitution.

The Reich, the States and the local authorities in obedience to the Constitution promote the organisation of popular culture including the establishment of popular high schools.

Religious instruction is a regular subject in schools, with the exception of undenominational (secular) schools. The giving of such instruction is regulated in accordance with legislation relating to schools, such religious instruction being given in accord with the principles of the religious body concerned, without prejudice to the right of State supervision. The giving of religious instruction and the undertaking of spiritual duties are subject to the declared assent of the teacher; participation in religious instruction and in religious rites and ceremonies is subject to the declared assent of the person responsible for the religious education of the child. In spite of the enhanced control of education by the Reich and the States, the theological Faculties in the Universities shall continue to be maintained.

(To Be Continued).

Nadiad Doctor's Case Sequel

MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR'S SUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

OBJECTIONABLE REMARKS EXPUNGED

The case of Dr. Balubhai Bhat of Nadiad who on appeal was fined recently by the Bombay High Court Rs. 200 had an interesting sequel in which Pir Saheb Jamaluddin Kadri, a Municipal Councillor of Nadiad filed a petition before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee to expunge certain remarks passed against him by the Session Judge of Ahmedabad, in the course of his judgment in the case against Dr. Balubhai Bhat.

Mr. Kadri in his petition stated that he was examined for the prosecution in the Sessions Court, and certain remarks were passed against him by the Judge which should be expunged. The petitioner submitted that he was a member of the Sanitary Committee of the Nadiad Municipality, and, therefore, went to the hospital to enquire into the matter regarding Dr. Bhat. From a talk with the Municipal President he gathered that the Municipal President wanted to hush up the matter. He, therefore decided personally enquire into the matter, and went to the hospital in company of Dr. Trivedi and one Bapalal, and the complainant's statement was taken in writing. The statement was kept by Bapalal for presenting it to the Sanitary Board as the petitioner was not able to attend the meeting that day.

Mr. Davis, the Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment passed the following remarks: "I do not believe any complaint would have been made but for the action of Bapalal a member of the Nadiad Municipality and a man of thoroughly bad reputation and I have no dobut that with a fellow scoundrel....."

In another part of the judgment the Sessions judge observed "But it is said that Bapalal and Pir Saheb tried to blackmail the accused that day in the afternoon. I have no doubt that both Bapalal and Pir Saheb tried to blackmail the accused."

Their Lordships after hearing the the remarks were without any foundation, were not justified and were likely to undermine his reputation and character and that he was earroneoulsy confused and mixed up with Bapalal.

Their Lordships aftr hearing the argument found that the opinion expressed by the Sessions Judge was wholly irrelevant, and remarked that no question relating to the matters complained of were put to Pir Saheb when he was in the witness box. The remarks were, therefore, directed to be expunged from the judgment.

SHIRIN-FARHAD

Record-Making Eighth Week.

"Shirin-Farhad," the popular All-Talkie, singing and dancing production of Madans, photophoned on "R. C. A." system, being shown at Wellington Talkies, will have from to-day the record-making eighth week, having had 112 shows till yesterday. No Foreign or Indian silent or Talkie picture had such continuous rush nor had an eighth week run.

RIALTO TALKIES
OWING TO HUNDREDS OF OUR PATRONS BEING TURNED AWAY YESTERDAY ON ACCOUNT OF OVERFLOWING HOUSES FOR
JUST IMAGINE
The Picture that Depicts
1980!
50 YEARS FROM NOW
THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL SHOW AT 10 A.M., TO-DAY, TO GIVE THOSE WHO WERE UNABLE TO OBTAIN SEATS A CHANCE TO SEE IT
PLEASE NOTE
10 O'clock This Morning

OWING TO THE HEAVY DEMAND
IMPERIAL
CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD).
CONTINUES FOR ONE WEEK MORE.
OUR CURRENT PICTURE.
"LAILA MAJNU"
FEATURING
MISS RAMPYARI
HYDERSHA
GAZNAVI
To Miss To Repent
DAILY FOUR SHOWS AT 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 3 P.M.
COMING MEHTA LUHAR PRODUCTION.
"BLACK TIGER"

GENERAL PICTURES CORPORATION
present
"LAMENT OF GHANDHARI"
Containing all the Main Incidents of MAHABHARAT.
Miss VILOCHNA, Miss TARA and Mr MANEE'S
Excellent Acting
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 18TH JULY
At
SUPER CINEMA
Near Charni Road Junction
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays Extra Show at 3 p.m.
And Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m

MUSIC HATH CHARMS DIVINE.
HEAR PROF. PATANKAR SING FOUR SONGHITS IN POPULAR RAGAS.
BOMBAY THEATRE
Sat. 3-30; 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
Sun. 3-30 and 6-15 p.m.
तरुणपिढी
OR "YOUNGER GENERATION"
FEATURING MASTER NAGARKAR, PROF. PATANKAR AND PUNDIT LELE.
BOMBAY NATIKA CO.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

REGINALD DENNY and KAY JOHNSON
IN
"MADAM SATAN"
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer All-Talking Picture.

NEXT SATURDAY
JOAN BENNETT and LEW AYRES
IN
MANY A SLIP
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
WITH
SLIM SUMMERVILLE
PATHE CINEMA

"NEKJAT MARATHA" by Mr. Y. N. Tipnis will be staged in this month.
LALITKALADARSH
Grant Road:—RIPON THEATRE
(Matinee Show on every Saturday.)
SATURDAY, 18th JULY 1931 at 3-30 P.M.
VADHU - PARIKSHA
SUNDAY, 19th JULY 1931 at 3 P.M.
RAKSHASI MAHATWAKANKSHA
WEDNESDAY, 22nd JULY 1931 at 9 P.M.
SANNYASHACHA SAMSAR

FREE!! FREE!!
"Himalay Tonics" a book containing most wonderful tonic, rejuvinating and youthful reviving formulas posted free to needful persons.
HIMALAY COTTAGE, HOSHIARPUR (North India).

"ASTROLOGY"
Write the exact date and time of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year life reading (Monthly details) Rs. 2. One year life reading (weekly details) Rs. 10. V. P. charges extra. GHANDHI JOTHISHAR HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency).
(2)

2ND WEEK. 2ND WEEK.
50 PER CENT TALKING, SINGING, DANCING.
TRAPPED
TRAPPED
Vivid story, powerful characterisation—an appealing theme—Song hits.
TRAPPED
TRAPPED
With
Indian Society Ladies Baakchi Ramrao, Mrs. Khote, Miss Shushilla, Arundhati, and Master Vasant.
Shows at: 5-30, 8, and 10 p.m.
Extra Show: Saturday, Sunday at 3 p.m.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

RIALTO TALKIES
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
EXTRA MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M. ON SUNDAY.
The Most Important PICTURE Ever Produced
THE BIG TRAIL
"The Epic Conquest of the Great American Continent by the early English Pioneers and their descendants."
FOX PICTURE
VIVIDLY ENACTED ON FOX MOVIETONE.
93 PRINCIPLES, 20,000 EXTRAS, THOUSANDS OF CATTLE AND HORSES, GREAT HERD OF BUFFALO.
with
JOHN WAYNE, MARGUERITE CHURCHILL
TULLY MARSHAL, EL BRENDEL.

It's a "Surya's" Hit!
COMMENCING TO-DAY.
A glorious picture with a glorious cast.
OFF GO The LIGHTS
ON GO The THRILLS
SURYA FILM Co.
Presents:
RED ARCHER
Featuring:
Master BACHU
Miss JENA
TIME: 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOW on SATURDAY & SUNDAY at 3 P. M.
WEST-END CINEMA

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER GENERAL
Is a progressive Insurance Co. J5

The Bombay Chronicle

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all insurances. J6

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 18 1931.

MUSLIM INTERESTS RENDERED CONSTITUTIONALLY SAFE

—:o:—

Need For Separate Electorates Gone

MAULANA YAKUB HASSAN'S APPEAL TO RIVAL GROUPS

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, July 15.

Evidence that the formula adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress has gone a long way in placating Muslim public opinion is furnished by the opinion expressed by Madras Muslim leaders in exclusive interviews to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Maulana Yakub Hassan, M.L.C., expressed his views as follows: "The formula adopted by the Working Committee of the Congress is, in my opinion, a reasonable one and meets the Muslim demand to a very large extent. The adult franchise clause, or in the absence of it, the promise of a percentage that would reflect in the election, the proportion of population of every community will ensure the majority of Muslims in the legislature of the Punjab and Bengal and the reservation of seats for minorities less than 25 per cent with the right to contest other seats will secure the Muslims in all Provinces where they are in a minority, a good proportion of representation in excess of their numerical strength in the population. The Muslim interests will also be recognised by means of convention in the formation of Federal and Provincial Cabinets. A fair share has been assured to Muslims in the Public Services through the agency of a non-party Public Services Commission.

GUARANTEES

The separation of Sindh, the grant of reforms to the North-West Frontier Provinces and the investment of residuary powers in Federal units are what Mussalmans have been insisting upon from the very beginning and to the acceptance of which, the non-Muslim Communities were demurring all along. To my mind, the provision in the constitution of a guarantee of protection of their culture, languages, scripts, education, profession and practise of religion, the protection of personal laws and making the protection of political and other rights of the minority community in the Provinces as the concern of the Federal Government should go a long way in removing the feelings of mistrust and insecurity which, unfortunately, Muslims at present entertain against the majority community and to which is mainly due the demand of the community for separate electorates.

LEADERS' DEMAND

Almost all the prominent leaders of the Muslim Conference have from time to time expressed their willingness to induce the community at large to give up separate electorates at any stage when they felt that Muslim interests were constitutionally safe from any encroachment on behalf of the majority community. The Working Committee by its adoption of the formula in question have hastened that stage considerably and the Muslims of both the groups must join together and hold a consultation to disscuss the formula dispassionately.

MR. A. HAMED KHAN'S VIEWS

Mr. Abdul Hamed Khan, M.L.C., in the course of a statement said: "No one can deny that the Congress Working Committee's scheme is an advance over the former ones. It has recognised several of the demands of the Muslims. The difference between this scheme and the one that was formulated by the All-India Muslim Conference is with regard to the question of electorates. I find that the door is kept open for negotiation. I hope that a settlement acceptable to both the parties on the vexed question will soon be reached.

Our Kathiawar Letter

HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GONDAL, July 15.

Through the efforts of the Porbander Picketing Mandal foreign cloth in many places of Gondal State had been sealed. The Hindu foreign cloth dealers of Upleta, in a meeting under the presidentship of Sheth Narottam Dalichand, recently passed a resolution that "This meeting of the Hindu foreign cloth-merchants of Upleta resolves that no foreign cloth and cloth of mills boycotted by Congress will be brought until the Indian National Congress allows it." The members of the Porbander Picketing Mandal are persuading the Memon Merchants to concede to the Congress demands.

This Mandal had been to Moti Paneli, a village of Gondal State, to address a public meeting for urging the audience to take to Swadeshi and discard foreign cloth but there was an anti-national move in this petty village Some people went to the police authorities to ask them to stop this lecture considering it as danger to public peace and so the police authorities instructed to Sjt. Kalidas Gandhi not to address the meeting. The organisers were ready to give an undertaking for keeping the peace but all the efforts were of no avail. Thus Congress activities are prohibited in the village.

HINDU-MUSLIM ENTENTE.

Many Muslims of Kathiawar, especially the intelligent class, have realised the position of the Indian National Congress. A few educated Muslims are thinking of forming a Nationalist Muslim Party in Kathiawar with centre as Wadhwan Camp or Rajkot. In many places of Kathiawar these two principle communities of India work in complete co-operation. The national movement has awakened their sense of patriotism and the Muslims should understand the compromise that is arrived at between Nationalism and Communalism. There are shortly to be held the Kathiawar Memon Conference, Kathiawar Khoja Conference and a general meeting of the Kathiawar Muslim League.

WAR ON BROTHELS

Proposed New Legislation

CALCUTTA, July 14.

(By Mail).

A private Bill to improve the moral atmosphere of the City of Calcutta is likely to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Bengal Legislative Council by Mr. J. N. Basu, provided in the meantime the sanction of the Government of India for whose approval it has been sent, is available.

The provisions of the measures briefly are the following:—

(1) To make brothels illegal and punish brothel-keepers, managers, or owners, or landlords who knowingly let their premises for the purpose of prostitution.

(2) To punish those over the age of 16 years who knowingly live on the earnings of the prostitution of another person.

(3) To safeguard public places from acts of constituting the business of prostitution, which is also defined in the Bill.

The Bill has been most carefully drafted by one of the members of the Legal Sub-Committee of the Calcutta Vigilance Association composed of Mr. T. Y. J. Roxburgh, the Rev. Herbert Anderson, Mr. S. C. Mukherji, Mr. H. K. Mukherji, Mr. J. N. Basu, and Mr. Justice M. N. Murkherji. It has been framed after an exhaustive study of the laws in other parts of India, Burma and Ceylon. The recent Ordinance passed in the Straits Settlements gives a precedent which may make it possible for this suggested Calcutta Bill to serve as the basis of an all-India Bill.

The provisions of the Bill are based on data collected by personal survey work by Miss Millicent shephard, Representative in India of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene of London (founded by Mrs. Josephine Buttler).—A.P.

AFRIDI JIRGA SEES NADIR SHAH

PESHAWAR, July 16.

Afridi hostiles are stated to have sent a small "jirga to" Kabul to interview King Nadirshah ostensibly with the object of making intercede on their behalf and bring about peace with the British Government.—A. P.

SEPARATE TREATY WITH BRITISH

Proposed Offensive Against Congress

MR. SHAUKAT ALI'S SWASH-BUCKLING TACTICS

BANGALORE, July 15.

(By Mail.)

"I am very much disappointed at the Congress Working Committee's statement issued on the 12th instant on the question of electorates. It is no use wasting arguments. The Muslim community would not accept it", thus observed Mr. Shaukat Ali in a lengthy statement to the Associated Press. He wishes that the Working Committee had some imagination and did something big.

Three years they have been trying to overpower the Muslim opposition to break the old Madras Congress Pact and they have not succeeded. Continuing he said, "Neither Moulana Abul Kalam Azad and his group nor the efforts of Dr. Ansari would coerce the Muslims into accepting joint-electorates to-day, and though they worked for twenty years again against the Muslim will, they will not succeed. I speak the truth and not what I think the best for the Muslims in my opinion.

THREAT TO CONGRESS.

The Congress cannot carry on for one single week any programme whether of boycott of foreign cloth, civil disobedience, or anything else unless they won the confidence of the Mussalmans, the depressed classes, and other minorities. If they want to force their views upon them, then as certain as anything, there will civil war in this country and then, for many many years, good-bye to the dream of freedom and happiness for our unfortunate motherland.

This is God's truth, and time will prove whether we were right or the Congress Working Committee.

I am a man of peace and I do not want to threaten anybody or prognosticate evil things. Three precious years have been wasted in trying to coerce the Mussalmans and no success has been achieved. I am afraid, if the Congress did not realise the danger in time, they would be hurting their own case more. Their insistence on the Joint-relectorate, when the Muslims wanted time for preparing their men and women to understand what a vote was and how it was to be used, would only be putting off the joint-electorate for many many years. I wish Gandhiji could muster courage and speak, use his words of wisdom and warn his co-workers that they are walking into a mirage from which they will not be able to extricate themselves for years.

SEPARATE TREATY WITH BRITISH

I am a friend and a worker and I want the Hindus and Muslims to live peacefully side by side, each working for the betterment of the people in these days of mistrust and misunderstanding. If the Congress does not make peace, then the Mussalmans will ask the British people if they would satisfy their demands and make separate peace with them. If they succeed, well and good; if they fail to achieve their object, they will not be disheartened, but will watch how the British and the Congress fight in their own way until both sides come to them (the Mussalmans) for assistance and co-operation. In the meantime, the Mussalmans will not be idle. They will work day and night and make up all existing deficiencies without quarrelling with either side. They will then gain very much in strength, so that no one dared treat them again with contempt.

My conscience is clear. Myself and my co-workers have done our best in the past. If it is not the will of God that peace should come, then, as God-fearing Mussalmans we bow our heads, accept the position, pray for better things to come as early as possible.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN STATES.

As for the Indian States and Indian Rulers some of them are very weak and badly brought up; but even then, they have inherited some great and noble qualities. They will not quickly get drunk with power and authority which is likely to go into our heads, when we get power. They already command power and wealth. I expect great things from the Indian Chamber of Princes. I know many of them intimately. I know they are patriots, Hindu or Muslim, both decide things with a big heart, and in the long run they will prove a very strong stabilising force in the future Government of India.

I know when the time comes our Indian Princes will take their subjects into their confidence, and the States people will be better off than the people in British India. 'Blood is thicker than water' and the Hindu and Muslim Prince belongs to us and in his sorrow and happiness he depends on the people for consolation comfort and company. People's co-operation in States is therefore very certain. It exists to-day and will exist in a greater measure in the India of the future.

Further, there is a large body of trained administrators in every Indian State and their experience will be useful in carrying on their future administration. That is why the States welcome a Federation of the whole of India, the States being free in internal administration, the British India to manage her own affairs, though to all fundamental matters of general interest we can combine to make our Motherland a land of contentment, beauty and happiness."

HIS TRIPLE MISSION.

Three reasons prompted me to come to Mysore, he said before concluding. Firstly, he said, he always honoured courage and in Tippu Sultan he had found one courageous soul, at whose tomb in Seringapatam he wished to offer a quiet prayer; secondly, he had cherished great respect and love for His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore and greatly wished to sit by him and pay his respects to him; and thirdly, he had a message of peace to deliver to his community and to prepare them for their future co-operation in the New India that was in the making. He was a subject of Rampur State. His experiences in that place, though somewhat unpleasant, had led him to love Indian States and their people.

His endeavours to support his Chief had caused him to be looked upon as an outlaw and revoloutionary and he had left Rampur on 16 years' exile. He had worked under his Chief in the cause of India and had also left him when many of his workers led him astray. He had been travelling much trying his best to help the minorities and to bring about harmony and peace. Since it is never too late to mend, he was sure by God's grace that something solid in the way of his desire would be announced before August 15.—A. P.

" MORE HARMFUL THAN NEHRU REPORT."

Working Committee's Formula Of Communal Solution

ANOTHER MUSLIM PROTEST

CALCUTTA, July 17.

A public meeting of the Muslims of Calcutta held last evening under the presidency of Maulana Abdul Majed Baduani, President of the All-India Khilafat Committee, passed a resolution characterising the Congress Working Committee's formula on communal problem as "more harmful and destructive than even the Nehru Report." Another resolution considers that the resolutions of the Congress Working Committee are but another manifestation of its Hindu Raj mentality and will only serve to widen the gulf between the two communities.—A.P.

SRINAGAR QUIET.

3 Casualties In A Minor Clash

SRINAGAR, July 16.

All is quiet here. Shops are opening in increasing numbers in business quarters. There was, however, a further clash yesterday between troops and a small section of rioters who tried to seize rifles of sepoys who fired, killing one man and wounding two. Of those wounded on 13th, six deaths have occurred in the hospital.—A.P.

100 MILLIONS STERLING LOAN TO GERMANY

M. Laval's Proposal

FRANCE TO SUBSCRIBE GREATEST PART

LONDON, July 16.

Washington.—President Hoover has requested Mr. Mellon who is now at Cap Ferrat, to attend the Ministers' Conference in London on Monday.

New York.—The United States representatives at the Ministers' Conference in London will not intervene in political considerations of Europe, but will simply maintain friendly feeling towards Germany and France.

Paris.—It is reported that M. Laval will propose that France should participate with Britain and the United States in a Loan of 100 millions sterling to Germany guaranteed by German customs.

No political guarantees will be asked except that Germany shall incur no expenditure on armaments above what had already been included in the Reich budget. There will be no condition with regard to the Austro-German Customs Union. France will subscribe the greatest part of the loan. —Reuter.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE ON MONDAY.

7 Powers To Attend.

RUGBY, July 16.

Situation in Germany was under close consideration by the British Ministers last night and at midnight a communique was issued by the Foreign Office announcing that invitations were being sent to the principal powers for the Conference of Ministers in London to be held on Monday. The communique was in following terms: "His Majesty's Government have decided that it is now necessary to summon immediately a conference of Ministers which was foreseen at the time of the invitations for the Experts' Committee. It is desired that the Conference of Ministers should meet in London at 6 p.m. on July 20. Experts' Committee will, as arranged, arrive on Friday and will put themselves at the disposal of Ministers."

POWERS ATTENDING CONFERENCE.

The Powers to which invitations to attend Conference are being sent are those who are to be represented at Conference of Experts namely, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and United States of America.

A CHANGE OF PLAN.

It was stated in a communique that the visit to Berlin of the Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, would be proceeded with, but a change of plans has been necessary, although no official announcement has yet been made. It is understood that consultations are proceeding between London and Paris where the Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson is engaged in conversations with French Ministers.

OUTSPOKENNESS OF "TIMES."

The "Times" in an outspoken leader stresses need for restoration of confidence and adds, "This may still be achieved now that storm has begun to break, but only on one condition namely that the French Government are willing to throw to winds all narrow political considerations and co-operate cordially with Great Britain and United States in measures necessary to safeguard German currency.

BLACKETT'S BROADCAST CHAT.

In a broadcast talk on German situation Sir Basil Blackett prominent economist and Director of Bank of England last night said: "It is not too late for the situation to be saved, but even if the immediate crisis is overcome nothing short of drastic action and united co-operation of all Central Banks and Governments can restore that confidence on which alone the peaceful progress of 20th century is dependent."—B.O.W.

NO RUN ON BANK.

Quiet Situation In Berlin And Provinces.

LONDON, July 16.

Berlin.—Banks were closed as usual at three o'clock, having transacted business in practically normal conditions. There was no run whatever. Many business firms have been paying money into their account, especially as all funds deposited from to-day may be withdrawn at any time. Poorer classes who have small accounts as a rule with municipal saving banks lined up for several hours in order to withdraw their deposits at least partially, but they went away without causing trouble when they were informed that no money could be paid out except for wages and salaries.

The same situation is reported from provinces, so it can be said that to-day, which was regarded as very critical, passed off entirely peacefully as Government was confident it would.

HAMBURG HARBOUR.

The Hamburg harbour is suffering severely from present money shortage. Scores of ships have been held up, particularly cargo boats, and the crew are idle. It is stated that over a quarter of million tonnage is laid up in harbour at present. Foreign ships which have arrived with goods have refused to unload, unless they are paid in foreign currency, which, of course, is impossible. Several hundreds of dockers have been given fortnight's notice with the result that the feeling among workers is very bitter, and protest demonstrations have been held.—Reuter's Special.

BEST SAFEGUARD FOR MINORITIES

Asaf Ali On Working Committee's Resolution

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, has given the following statement to the Associated Press of India:—

The Working Committee of the Congress has acted with wisdom and political foresight in publishing its solution of the communal problem. Having regard to all the circumstances which attended the protracted negotiations and conferences between various minorities and sections of opinion it is not difficult to estimate the strength of the contending forces, and it is equally clear that the irreconcilable section of opinion will refuse to find an acceptable solution in the formula evolved by the Congress. But none can gainsay the fact that the Congress has practically conceded every point urged by the extreme communalists except the principle of Separate Electorate, which has lent itself to untold mischief. The formulae evolved at the Round Table Conference was manifestly inequitable, but the Congress formula secures to minorities the sanest safeguards, practical politics could ensure. It has made it possible for Muslims to make sure of working majority in the Punjab and Bengal, which the Round Table formula with Separate Electorates had glaringly failed to do. The retention of residuary powers by federating units was insisted upon by that school of thought, which swears by Separate Electorates, and this point has been conceded by the Congress. Barring the illusion of Separate Electorates the communalist has got every thing to the point of a "fair share" in services. The protection clauses of the Fundamental Rights constitute the sanest guarantee of the rights of minorities, and if they cannot satisfy, nothing else can; for, if they are respected by those responsible for the government of the country, no other guarantees are needed, and if they are not going to be observed. Separate Electorates, and statutory distribution of loaves and fishes of office will not help.

I welcome the Working Committee's decision, and trust that it will dissipate the cloud of distrust.

Canteen Contractors' Trades Exhibition

SIMLA, July 16.

The Canteen Contractors Syndicates' Trades Exhibition was honoured by a visit from His Excellency Sir Philip Chetwode and Lady Chetwode this morning. The Commander-in-Chief was accompanied by Lieutenant General Sir Alexander and Lady Wardrop and officers of His Excellency's staff. The party made a very close tour of the exhibition.—A.P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Hotson dined with the Hon. Sardar Sir Rustom and Lady Vakil on Thursday.

Proposed R. T. C, In India

BEFORE LONDON SESSION BEGINS.

SHEIKH M. H. KIDWAI'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, May 14.

(By Mail).

Now that it has been officially announced that the Legislative Assembly will commence the autumn session on the 7th September and that the Council of State will open on the 14th September, members of both Houses are bestirring themselves with notices of resolutions and questions.

Taking the resolutions first, Sheikh Mushir Hussain Kidwai, the member of the Council of State from the United Provinces in the place of the late Maharaja of Mahmudabad, has given notice of two resolutions. They are:

(1) This House recommends to the Governor-General in Council to hold a Round Table Confefence in India of representative Indians to settle such questions like communal or relating to Federation, etc., as are controversial, between Indians and Indians, before the next Round Table Conference meets in London, so as to avoid England being made the arena of the fight between Indians and Indians and also to give the next London Conference a better chance of success.

COUNCIL PRESIDENTSHIP.

(2) This House recommends to the Governor-General in Council to discontinue the practice of appointing a non-Indian official as the President of the Council of State, and to so use his powers of appointing the President of the Council of State as to give the opportunity to the members (preferably to the elected members) of the Council of State themselves to elect the President of the Council of State.

In the Legislative Assembly there are no less than twenty resolutions, tabled by six members. Curiously enough, Mr. S. C. Mitra, a member of the General Purposes Retrenchment Sub-Committee, has the first resolution, which suggests that no steps should be taken by the Government of India either for reducing the number of officers or the Ministerial staff of the Legislative Assembly Department or in any way interfering with the independence of the President or his department before the next constitutional reforms are inaugurated.

There are eight resolutions standing in the name of Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh. One of them proposes that all correspondence that passed between the Government of India and the Government of the United Provinces regarding the disturbances in Cawnpore in March 1931, be placed on the table.

200 QUESTIONS.

Already notice of nearly 2[illegible] questions has been given. The latest batch of questions of Mr. Anwarul Azim relate largely to grievances regarding the Assam Bengal Railway.

Mr. Talib Mehdi Khan has questions relating to exchange and wants to know, inter alia, the total amount in rupees of the Indian Currency Reserve which existed in England in the year preceding the year when the ratio was raised from 1/4 to 1/6 and the amount on the 1st July this year.—A.P.

ALL-BENGAL MUSLIM CONFERENCE

Separatists Fear Dr. Ansari

CALCUTTA, July 14.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The second All-Bengal Muslim Conference of this year (the first was held in Calcutta a few weeks ago under the presidency of Maulana Shaukat Ali) convened by the Nawab of Dacca was held at Dacca on July 11 and 12. Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan of Allahabad University presided. Newspaper reporters were not allowed in the conference except one representing the Associated Press and another of the "Statesman" who was specially sent there. (It may be noted here that the "Statesman" has of late taken up in right earnest the cause of those Muslims who favour separate electorates.)

"FEAR OF DR. ANSARI."

The speeches made by others in support of the resolution were generally speaking marked by a sort of fear of Dr. Ansari whose utterances at Faridpur as President of the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Conference held recently and since, were dreaded in the separatist circle.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Navi Building, Old Hutton Road, Fort, Bombay.